# PAKISTAN STUDY (EM)

PUNJAB BOARD NOTES

9TH CLASS

Presented by:

Urdu Books Whatsapp Group

STUDY GROUP


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# 01 IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF PAKISTAN

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1 Circle the correct answer.

1. **When did the Hindi Urdu controversy start?** (Board 2013, 16, 17, 18)
   (a) 1861 (b) 1863
   (c) 1865 (d) 1867
2. **The first pillar of Islam is:** (Board 2013,14,17)
   (a) Toheed and Prophethood
   (b) Namaz
   (c) Keeping Fast
   (d) Zakaat
3. **When was the war of independence fought?** (Board 2016,17,18)
   (a) 1855 (b) 1857
   (c) 1859 (d) 1861
4. **Who has Supreme authority in Islam?** (Board 2013,14)
   (a) Allah Almighty
   (b) Parliament
   (c) President of the state
   (d) People
5. **Who gave the presidential address in the Lahore Resolution (23rd March, 1940)?** (Board 2016,17)
   (a) Quaid-e-Azam
   (b) A.K. Fazl-ul-Haque
   (c) Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar
   (d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
6. **Who gave the idea of a separate state for the Muslims in 1930?** (Board 2014,15)
   (a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
   (b) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali
   (c) Sir Agha Khan
   (d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
7. **In which century did Pakistan come into being?** (Board 2015)
   (a) Eighteenth (b) Nineteenth
   (c) Twentieth (d) Twenty first
8. **State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated on:** (Board 2014,17)
   (a) 1st July, 1948
   (b) 5th May, 1948
   (c) 14th August, 1949
   (d) 1st October, 1949
9. **The Ideology of Pakistan is based on:** (Board 2015)
   (a) Collective System
   (b) Programme
   (c) Progressivism
   (d) Islamic Ideology
10. **The word "Pakistan" was coined by:** (Board 2013,15,18)
    (a) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
    (b) Sir Agha Khan
    (c) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali
    (d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
11. **When did Allama Iqbal address at Allahabad?** (Board 2014,18)
    (a) 1929 (b) 1930
    (c) 1933 (d) 1940
12. **The third pillar of Islam is:** (Board 2015)
    (a) Namaz (b) Zakaat
    (c) Keeping Fast (d) Hajj
13. **The basis of Ideology of Pakistan is:**
    (a) Ideology of Islam (b) Zakaat
    (c) Keeping Fast (d) Hajj
14. **The Ideology of Pakistan is the name of creating a society based on the principles of:**
    (a) Qura'an and Sunnah
    (b) Jihad
    (c) Discipline
    (d) Unity
15. **The Ideology of Pakistan is the name of welfare state where the ______ of the people is considered.**
    (a) Prayers (b) Welfare
    (c) Wealth (d) Property
16. **The basis of Islamic State and Society is:**
    (a) Prayer (b) Consultation
    (c) Law (d) Orders

17. Sense to provide security to ____ was also included in the background of the demand for Pakistan:
(a) Muslims (b) Animals
(c) Minorities (d) Refugees

18. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first person who used the term ______ for Muslims in 1867.
(a) Religious (b) Mujahid
(c) Nation (d) Ruler

19. The Lahore Resolution was passed on:
(a) 23rd March 1940
(b) 23rd March 1945
(c) 23rd March 1946
(d) 23rd March 1948

20. Quaid-e-Azam was a firm advocate of:
(a) Theory of Jihad
(b) Theory of State
(c) Two-Nation Theory
(d) Theory of Needs

21. A nation endangers its existence if it ignores its:
(a) Ideology (b) Culture
(c) Politics (d) Economy

22. Ideology is a set of political and cultural principles on which a ____ is based.
(a) Social value (b) Prayer
(c) Tradition (d) Nation

23. Who presented the idea of a separate state for Muslims in famous Allahabad Address?
(a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(b) Dr. Wasti
(c) Allama Iqbal
(d) Abdul-Rab Nishter

## ADDITIONAL MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS



24. Who said, "Any programme of common life based upon thinking and philosophy is called Ideology."
(a) Dr. George Brass
(b) Najmi Barlas
(c) Sharif Kunjahi
(d) George Handel

25. Number of elements lead to the formation of an Ideology are:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

26. The Japanese want to lead their lives according to the ideology of:
(a) Christianity (b) Buddhism
(c) Hinduism (d) Islam

27. The Europeans want to lead their lives according to the ideology of:
(a) Christianity (b) Buddhism
(c) Hinduism (d) Islam

28. Common Ideas bind the human beings in _____ relationship.
(a) Friendly
(b) Life Like
(c) Territory
(d) Blood Like

29. The best means of conveying the feelings, sentiments and thoughts is:
(a) Letter Writing (b) Friendship
(c) Area (d) Language

30. Present age nations try to achieve political freedom through:
(a) Common Political Purposes
(b) Common Language
(c) Common Race
(d) Common Dress

31. ____ life never gets success.
(a) Purpose less
(b) Faithlessness
(c) Mortal
(d) Profitless

32. ______ provide the foundation to any political, economic, social or cultural movement.
(a) Ideologies (b) Quatrains
(c) Dialogues (d) Arts

33. Pakistan is an ______ state.
(a) Sentimental (b) Political
(c) Ideological (d) Accidental

ختم نبوت ﷺ زندہ باد　　　　عظمت صحابہ زندہ باد

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معزز ممبران: آپ کا وٹس ایپ گروپ ایڈ من "**اردو بکس**" آپ سے مخاطب ہے۔

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- کوئی بھی ممبر کسی بھی ممبر کو انباکس میں میسیج، مس کال، کال نہیں کرے گا۔ رپورٹ پر فوری ریموو کر کے کاروائی عمل میں لائے جائے گی۔
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- تمام کتب انٹرنیٹ سے تلاش / ڈاؤنلوڈ کر کے **فری آف کاسٹ** وٹس ایپ گروپ میں شیئر کی جاتی ہیں۔ جو کتاب نہیں ملتی اس کے لئے معذرت کر لی جاتی ہے۔ جس میں محنت بھی صَرف ہوتی ہے لیکن ہمیں آپ سے صرف دعاؤں کی درخواست ہے۔
- عمران سیریز کے شوقین کیلئے علیحدہ سے عمران سیریز گروپ موجود ہے۔
- **لیڈیز کے لئے الگ گروپ کی سہولت موجود ہے جس کے لئے ویریفکیشن ضروری ہے۔**
- اردو کتب / عمران سیریز یا سٹڈی گروپ میں ایڈ ہونے کے لئے ایڈ من سے وٹس ایپ پر بذریعہ میسیج رابطہ کریں اور جواب کا انتظار فرمائیں۔ برائے مہربانی اخلاقیات کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے موبائل پر کال یا ایم ایس کرنے کی کوشش ہر گز نہ کریں۔ ورنہ گروپس سے تو ریموو کیا ہی جائے گا بلاک بھی کیا جائے گا۔

**نوٹ: ہمارے کسی گروپ کی کوئی فیس نہیں ہے۔ سب فی سبیل اللہ ہے**


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اللہ تبارک تعالیٰ ہم سب کا حامی و ناصر ہو

34. The Ideology of Pakistan means:
(a) Ideology of Islam
(b) Ideology of Civilization
(c) Ideology of State
(d) Ideology of Religion

35. Islam is not merely the set of rituals and worships but it is a complete:
(a) Religion
(b) Community
(c) Code of Life
(d) Code of War

36. The set of beliefs of Islam is called:
(a) Here-after (b) Eemaan
(c) Paradise (d) Duties

37. Pillars of Islam are:
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8

38. The man is ______ of Almighty Allah in the World.
(a) Deputy (b) Ruler
(c) King (d) Minister

39. Touheed means to believe in:
(a) Angles
(b) Oneness of Allah
(c) Oneness of Prophet
(d) Hazrat Jibreel (A.S)

40. Believe in Prophethood means to believe in:
(a) Angles
(b) Oneness of Allah
(c) All Prophets
(d) Hazrat Jibreel (A.S)

41. To believe in all the Prophets and to believe in the finality of the Prophethood of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) is called:
(a) Eemaan
(b) Faith in Prophethood
(c) Faith in Islam
(d) Faith in Religion

42. The second pillar of Islam is:
(a) Namaaz (Board 2016)
(b) Touheed and Prophet hood
(c) Keeping Fast
(d) Zakaat

43. Fourth pillar of Islam is:
(Board 2015,18)
(a) Keeping Fast (b) Namaz
(c) Hajj (d) Zakaat

44. Fifth pillar of Islam is: (Board 2016)
(a) Keeping Fast (b) Namaz
(c) Hajj (d) Zakaat

45. Which occasion presents the unprecedented model of unity and brotherhood?
(a) Day of Judgement
(b) Festival
(c) Hajj
(d) Urs

46. Where did Quaid-e-Azam address on 14th February 1948?
(a) Sibbi (b) Delhi
(c) Karachi (d) Dhakka

47. When did Quaid-e-Azam explain the causes of the creation of Pakistan in Sibbi?
(a) 14th January 1948
(b) 14th February 1948
(c) 14th March 1948
(d) 14th April 1948



48. Each Muslim is a _____ of other Muslim.
(a) Relative
(b) Neighbour
(c) Friend
(d) Brother

49. In an Islamic State the right of one person becomes the _____ of others.
(a) Due (b) Loss
(c) Duty (d) Nafal

50. In order to make a successful Islamic State there is a need of balance between ________.
(a) Rights and Duties
(b) Wealth and Money
(c) Children and Grand Children
(d) Parent and Wife

51. In India Two-Nation Theory means two nations:
(a) Christian and Muslims
(b) Hindu and Christian
(c) Hindu and Muslims
(d) Hindu and Buddhist

52. **Peoples of India fought the War of Independence on the basis of:**
(a) Theory of possession
(b) Theory of Freedom
(c) Two-Nation Theory
(d) Theory of Jihad

53. **On the basis of Two-Nation Theory two states came into being in Sub-continent:**
(a) Pakistan and China
(b) Pakistan and Burma
(c) Pakistan and India
(d) Pakistan and Britain

54. **In 1867 due to Urdu-Hindi Controversy Sir Syed Ahmad Khan used the term Two- Nation Theory first time in:**
(a) Lahore (b) Delhi
(c) Kolkata (d) Banaras

55. **Who was the first person used the term "Two-Nation Theory" due to Hindi Urdu controversy at Banaras in 1867?**
(a) Quaid-e-Azam **(Board 2016)**
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali

56. **Sir Syed convinced the British government that there were at least ___ nations in the Sub-continent.**
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 6 (d) 8

57. **Muslims were declared as separate nation first of all by:**
(a) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali
(b) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali
(c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(d) Allama Iqbal

58. **When did Chaudhary Rehmat Ali coin the word "Pakistan"?**
(a) January 1933 (b) January 1946
(c) January 1935 (d) January 1947

59. **Chaudhary Rehmat Ali suggested the name of the separate Muslim State as:**
(a) Muslim India
(b) Muslim State
(c) Pakistan
(d) Islamistan

60. **In which pamphlet Chaudhary Rehmat Ali named the Muslim state as Pakistan?**
(a) How and How
(b) Know and How
(c) Now or Never
(d) Bend and Bow

61. **According to Chaudhary Rehmat Ali, the nationality of Muslim was:**
(a) Hindustani (b) Pakistani
(c) Arabia (d) Irani

62. **The Lahore resolution is also called:**
(a) Pakistan Resolution
(b) Freedom Resolution
(c) Objective Resolution
(d) Resolution of Islam

63. **In the beginning, Allama Iqbal was a staunch supporter of the unity of:**
(a) Hindu-Muslim (b) Hindu-British
(c) Muslim-British (d) Urdu-English

64. **Where did Allama Iqbal give the idea of a separate state for the Muslims:**
(a) Allahabad (b) Lahore
(c) Sialkot (d) Delhi

65. قومِ رسولِ ہاشمی ﷺ **means:**
(a) Muslim Millat (b) Banu Hashim
(c) Banu Ummayad (d) Arab Nation

66. **Where did Quaid-e-Azam address in the Muslim League session in 1943?**
(a) Karachi (b) Ziarat
(c) Multan (d) Lahore

67. **In March 1944, Quaid-e-Azam addressed to:**
(a) Students (b) Public
(c) Officers (d) Farmers

68. **Quaid-e-Azam addressed the officers of the Government in Karachi on:**
(a) 11th October 1947
(b) 11th October 1948
(c) 11th October 1949
(d) 11th October 1950

69. **On 21st March 1948, Quaid-e-Azam addressed to:**
(a) People of Dhaka
(b) Students
(c) Government Officers
(d) Politicians

# ANSWER KEY

| 1 | d | 2 | a | 3 | b | 4 | a | 5 | a |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | d | 7 | c | 8 | a | 9 | d | 10 | c |
| 11 | b | 12 | c | 13 | a | 14 | a | 15 | b |
| 16 | b | 17 | c | 18 | c | 19 | a | 20 | c |
| 21 | a | 22 | d | 23 | c | 24 | a | 25 | d |
| 26 | b | 27 | a | 28 | d | 29 | d | 30 | a |
| 31 | a | 32 | a | 33 | c | 34 | a | 35 | c |
| 36 | b | 37 | a | 38 | a | 39 | b | 40 | c |
| 41 | b | 42 | a | 43 | d | 44 | c | 45 | c |
| 46 | a | 47 | b | 48 | d | 49 | c | 50 | a |
| 51 | c | 52 | b | 53 | c | 54 | d | 55 | c |
| 56 | a | 57 | c | 58 | a | 59 | c | 60 | c |
| 61 | b | 62 | a | 63 | a | 64 | a | 65 | a |
| 66 | a | 67 | a | 68 | a | 69 | a | | |

# ANSWER KEY

| 1 | d | 2 | a | 3 | b | 4 | a | 5 | a |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | d | 7 | c | 8 | a | 9 | d | 10 | c |
| 11 | b | 12 | c | 13 | a | 14 | a | 15 | b |
| 16 | b | 17 | c | 18 | c | 19 | a | 20 | c |
| 21 | a | 22 | d | 23 | c | 24 | a | 25 | d |
| 26 | b | 27 | a | 28 | d | 29 | d | 30 | a |
| 31 | a | 32 | a | 33 | c | 34 | a | 35 | c |
| 36 | b | 37 | a | 38 | a | 39 | b | 40 | c |
| 41 | b | 42 | a | 43 | d | 44 | c | 45 | c |
| 46 | a | 47 | b | 48 | d | 49 | c | 50 | a |
| 51 | c | 52 | b | 53 | c | 54 | d | 55 | c |
| 56 | a | 57 | c | 58 | a | 59 | c | 60 | c |
| 61 | b | 62 | a | 63 | a | 64 | a | 65 | a |
| 66 | a | 67 | a | 68 | a | 69 | a | | |

# SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

**Q2. Answer the Short Questions.**

**Q1. What is meant by Touheed?**

**Ans. Touheed:** **(Board 2013,14,17)**

Oneness of God (Touheed) means that Allah is the Creator and Master of the entire universe. No one is His partner and nothing is beyond His knowledge and His power.

**Q2. Write the translation of:**

**(Board 2015)**

إِنَّ اللّٰهَ عَلٰى كُلِّ شَىْءٍ قَدِيْرٌ O

**Ans.** It means that Allah hath power over all things.

**Q3. What do you mean by the faith in Prophethood?** **(Board 2015,16,17)**

**Ans. Faith in Prophethood:**

Faith in Prophethood means to believe that Allah sent messengers for guidance of mankind. It is compulsory for a Muslim to have a staunch belief in Prophethood without having any kind of doubt. This belief demands that the Holy Qura'an and the noble life of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) must be acknowledged as the source of guidance.

**Q4. What is meant by the ideology of Pakistan?** **(Board 2014,15,16)**

**Ans. Ideology of Pakistan:**

Pakistan is an ideological state. The ideology of Pakistan is the name of creating a society based on the principles of Qura'an and Sunnah. Its basis is the religion of Islam. The ideology of Pakistan means ideology of Islam. No doubt, the Islamic ideology is the foundation of the ideology of Pakistan.



**Q5. While inaugurating the State Bank, what did Quaid-e-Azam say?**

**(Board 2014,17,18)**

**Ans. Inaugurating the State Bank:**

On 1st July, 1948. Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan. On this occasion, he said: "The economic system of the West has created almost insoluble problems for the humanity. It has failed to do justice between man and man. We must present to the world an economic system based on true Islamic concept of equality of manhood and social justice."

**Q6. What did Allama Iqbal say about the foundation of Muslim Millat?**

**Ans. Muslim Millat:** **(Board 2013,15,17)**

Allama Iqbal was of the view that the Muslims, due to Islam, form a Millat and their power and strength depends only on Islam. In his poetry he presented the key concept of the basis of Muslim Millat. He said:

اپنی ملت پہ قیاس اقوام مغرب سے نہ کر
خاص ہے ترکیب میں قوم رسول ہاشمی

ان کی جمعیت کا ہے ملک و نسب پہ انحصار
قوت مذہب سے مستحکم ہے جمعیت تری

**Q7. What is the saying of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) about brotherhood?**

**Ans. Brotherhood:** **(Board 2014,15,17)**

About brotherhood, the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) said; "Each Muslim is a brother to every other Muslim. He should not commit breach of trust. He taught to refrain from maliciousness, malignance and enviousness."

**Q8. What did Quaid-e-Azam say about nationalism?** **(Board 2013,14,16)**

**Ans. Nationalism:**

About nationalism, Quaid-e-Azam said: "Musalmans are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their homeland, their territory and their state.

**Q9. What is meant by Two-Nation Theory in the historical perspective of the Sub-continent?** **(Board 2013,16)**

**Ans. Two-Nation Theory:**

In the perspective of the Sub-continent, Two-Nation Theory means that two major nations, the Muslims and the Hindus, were settled there. The two nations were entirely different from each other in their religious ideas, the way of living and collective thinking. Their basic principles and the way of living are so different that despite living together for centuries, they could not intermingle with each other.

**Q10. What did Quaid-e-Azam say about the security of minorities?**

**Ans. Security of Minorities:**

Sense to provide security to the minorities was also included in the background of the demand for Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) said very clearly that the right of the minorities will be fully protected in Pakistan. Islam does not allow that life, property, dignity and religious traditions of the minorities in Pakistan go unprotected.

**Q11. What did Allama Iqbal mention in his famous Allahabad address?**

**(Board 2015,16)**

**Ans. Allahabad Address:**

In his Allahabad address Allama Muhammad Iqbal said: "The formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslims state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India. The life of Islam as cultural force in this living country very largely depends on its centralization in a specific territory. I, therefore, demand the formation of a consolidated Muslim state in the best interest of India and Islam."



**Q12. What is meant by ideology?**

**Ans. Ideology:** **(Board 2014,16,17)**

The Urdu word "Nazaria" is known as ideology in English. Ideology means such a plan or programme which is based upon philosophy and application to solve political, social and cultural issues and problems."

**Q13. When did Chaudhry Rehmat Ali propose the word "Pakistan"? / Write two lines on the services of Chaudhry Rehmat Ali.** **(Board 2014,15,18)**

**Ans. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali:**

In January 1933, during his stay at England, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali along with some of his friends published a pamphlet named "Now or Never". It was also distributed among Indian politicians. In this pamphlet, the name of the separate state for the Muslims was proposed as Pakistan.

**Q14. About which aspects of life does Islam provide guidance?**

**Ans. Guidance of Islam:**

Islam provides complete guidance for social, economic, political and religious aspects regarding human life.

**Q15. What is the definition of ideology in World Encyclopedia?**

**Ans. World Encyclopedia:**

World Encyclopedia says, "Ideology is the set of political and cultural principles on which a nation or civilization is based."

**Q16. What is ideology in the words of George Brass?** **(Board 2013)**

**Ans. George Brass:**

George Brass says, "Any plan or programme of common life based upon thinking and philosophy is called ideology.

**Q17. What are the sources of ideology?**

**Ans. Sources of Ideology:**

Following elements are the sources of Ideology:

1. Common Religion
2. Common Race
3. Common Language and Residency
4. Common Political Purposes
5. Common Customs

**Q18. Describe the significance of Ideology?** **(Board 2018)**

**Ans. Significance of Ideology:**

1. Man has been sent to this world with some purpose. Purposeless life never gets success. The existence of nations is reflected through their ideas.
2. Ideas create consciousness of purpose among nations.
3. Ideas determine the national duties and rights.
4. Ideas provide the foundation to any political, economic, social or cultural movement.
5. Ideas provide discipline to various aspects of human life.

**Q19. Write the different definitions of Ideology of Pakistan.**

**Ans. Definitions of the Ideology of Pakistan:**

1. The ideology of Pakistan is the name of creating a society based on the principles of Qura'an and Sunnah.
2. The ideology of Pakistan is the name of practicing the principles of Islam. It is also the name of thinking to get the laboratory to test these principles.
3. The ideology of Pakistan is the name of steps that were taken for the security of political, social, cultural and economic values of the Muslims.
4. The ideology of Pakistan is the name of a welfare state where the welfare of the people is considered.

**Q20. Why did the Muslims of the sub-continent got freedom?**

**Ans. Reason of Freedom:**

The Muslims of the Sub-continent got a separate homeland so that they might give practical shape to the final and absolute authority of Almighty Allah. The people might implement the absolute power of the Almighty Allah and such a system might be practiced as based upon the principles of the Holy Qura'an and the teachings of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

**Q21. Why the implementation of Islamic System is necessary in an Islamic society?**

**Ans. Implementation of Islamic System:**

Islam is not merely the set of rituals and worships, but it is a complete code of life. It has the ability to fulfill all the demands of human life. It can fulfill all the economical, moral and political purposes of the society. Islamic system is in perfect harmony with modern demands and is completely practicable for every age.

**Q22. What is the basis of Ideology of Pakistan?** (Board 2018)

**Ans. Basis of Ideology of Pakistan:**

The ideology of Pakistan is based on Islamic ideology. Islamic values such as beliefs of worships, justice, promotion of democracy, fraternity and the duties of the citizens are the basis of the ideology of Pakistan.

**Q23. What is meant by Eemaan?**

**Ans. Eemaan:** (Board 2018)

Belief of Islam includes belief in the oneness of God (Touheed), the finality of the Prophethood of Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W), Life here-after, Angels and the Books revealed by Almighty Allah. This set of the above mentioned beliefs is called Eemaan.

**Q24. Write down the Basic Pillars of Islam in sequence.** (Board 2016)

**Ans. Basic Pillars of Islam:**

The basic pillars of Islam are following:

1. Touheed and Prophethood
2. Namaaz
3. Keeping Fast
4. Zakaat
5. Hajj

**Q25. What do you know about Zakaat?/ What is the importance of Zakaat in economic system of Islam?** (Board 2016)

**Ans. Importance of Zakaat:**

The fourth pillar of Islam is "Zakaat." It is a monetary prayer. It is the means of strengthening the economic system of Islam. With the system of "Zakaat", wealth in circulates instead of accumulating in a few hands. Thus it reaches to the poor class of the society.

**Q26. What did Quaid-e-Azam say while explaining the objective of the creation of Pakistan at Sibbi?**

**Ans. Address at Sibbi:**

While addressing at Sibbi on 14th of February, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) described the purpose of achievement of Pakistan in the following words:

"Let us lay the foundation of our democracy the basis of the truly Islamic principles. Our Almighty has taught us that our decisions in the affairs of the state shall be guided by discussions and consultations".

**Q27. Write down the teaching of fraternity.** (Board 2018)

**Ans. Teaching of Fraternity:**

Fraternity teaches us to develop brotherly relations with one another so that neither rights of anyone are usurped nor the weak is oppressed by anyone. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) said, Each Muslim is a brother to every other Muslim. He should not commit breach of trust.

**Q28. Write down a note on the rights and duties of the citizens.** (Board 2018)

**Ans. Rights and Duties of the Citizens:**

In an Islamic State, rights and duties are closely connected. The right of one person becomes the duty of the other to fulfill. When a person does his duties, he deserves to enjoy rights. Duties cover both individual as well as collective aspects of man. Mutual balance between rights and duties is the key to make an Islamic State a successful one.



**Q29. How did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan depict the miserable condition of the Muslims after the War of Independence 1857?**

**Ans. Condition of the Muslims:**

Sir Syed has depicted the miserable condition of the Muslims in the following words: "No calamity has descended from heaven that had not searched the house of the Muslims before it came down to the earth."

**Q30. What was the economic condition of the Muslims of Sub-continent after the War of Independence?** (Board 2018)

**Ans. Economic Condition of the Muslims:**

The British, dominated by prejudice and enmity. They dismissed all the Muslims from government jobs especially from Army and shut the doors of employment to the Muslims. Despite having the required qualification for some jobs, the Muslims were deprived of it. The Muslims were deprived of their properties. The cottage industry of Muslims collapsed. The export of

the Indian goods was affected and millions of Muslims suffered unemployment.

**Q31. When did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan use the term "Two-Nation Theory" and why?** (Board 2016)

**Ans. Two-Nation Theory:**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first person who used the term "Two-Nation Theory" due to Urdu Hindi controversy in Banaras in 1867.

**Q32. What was the opinion of Chaudhary Rehmat Ali about the nationality of the Muslims?**

**Ans. Nationality of the Muslims:**

Chaudhary Rehmat Ali was of the opinion that the Muslims possess the history and civilization of their own and on the basis of these two, their nationality is not Hindustani but Pakistani. He believed that the Muslims are a nation that is different from other nations living in India.

**Q33. Why did Allama Muhammad Iqbal demand the separate state for the Muslims in his famous Allahabad Address in 1930?** (Board 2017)

**Ans. Demand for the Separate State:**

In his famous presidential address at Allahabad in 1930, he demanded a separate state for the Muslims so that they might lead their lives in accordance with their religion and culture.



**Q34. How did Allama Iqbal advise the Muslims to adopt every aspect of religion and to break the idols of colour and creed?**

**Ans. Break the Idols of Colour and Creed:**

He advised the Muslims to adopt every aspect of religion and to break the idols of colour and creed. He said:

بتانِ رنگ و خوں کو توڑ کر ملت میں گم ہو جا
نہ تورانی رہے باقی نہ ایرانی نہ افغانی

**Q35. How did Allama Iqbal give the lesson of unity to the Muslim Millat?**

**Ans. Muslim Millat:**

Allama Iqbal gave the lesson of unity to Muslims in these words:

ایک ہوں مسلم حرم کی پاسبانی کے لیے
نیل کے ساحل سے لے کر تابخاک کاشغر

**Q36. What did Quaid-e-Azam say in the session of All India Muslim League at Karachi in 1943?** (Board 2018)

**Ans. Saying of Quaid-e-Azam:**

In the session of All India Muslim League at Karachi in 1943, he said: "What relationships knit the Muslims into one whole, which is the formidable rock on which the Muslim edifice has been erected, which is the sheet anchor providing basis to the Muslim Millat. The relationship, the sheet anchor and the rock is Holy Qura'an.

**Q37. What did Quaid-e-Azam say while addressing the students in March 1944?**

**Ans. Address to the Students:**

While addressing the students in March 1944, Quaid-e-Azam said: "Islam is our guide and it is the complete code of life."

**Q38. What did Quaid-e-Azam say in his Aligarh address?**

**Ans. Aligarh Address:**

Addressing at Aligarh Quaid-e-Azam said, "What was the motive of demand for Pakistan and what was the reason of separate state for the Muslims? Why was the need to divide India felt? Its reason is neither narrow mindedness of the Hindus nor tactics of the British. It is the fundamental demand of Islam".

**Q39. What did Quaid-e-Azam say while addressing to the officers of Government in Karachi on 11th October 1947?**

**Ans. Addressing to the Officers of Government:**

Addressing the officers of the Government of Pakistan at Karachi on 11th October, 1947, Quaid-e-Azam (RA) said: "The establishment of Pakistan for which we have been striving for the last ten years is, by grace of God, an established fact today, but the creation of a state of our own was a means to an end and not the end itself. The idea was that we should have a state in which we could live and breathe as free men and which we could develop according to our own lights and

culture and where principles of Islamic justice could find fair play.

**Q40. Explaining the Ideology of Pakistan, what did Quaid-e-Azam say?**

**Ans. Ideology of Pakistan:**

Explaining the Ideology of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam said, "We do not demand Pakistan simply to have a piece of land but we want a laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic principles."

**Q41. What did Quaid-e-Azam say while addressing to the people of Dhaka on March 21$^{st}$ 1948? (Board 2013,18)**

**Ans. Addressing to the People of Dhaka:**

On 21$^{st}$ March, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam (RA) addressed the people of Dhaka. He said, "What we want is not to talk about Bengali, Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pathan and so on. We are nothing but Pakistani. Now it is our duty to act like Pakistani.

culture and where principles of Islamic justice could find fair play.

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## LONG QUESTIONS

**Q3. Evaluate the values that are the basis of the ideology of Pakistan. (Board 2013,14,15,17)**

**Ans. Meaning of Ideology:**

The Urdu word "Nazaria" is known as ideology in English. Ideology means such a plan or programme as is based upon philosophy and application to solve political, social and cultural issues and problems.

**According to George Brass:**

George Brass says, "Any plan or programme of common life based upon thinking and philosophy is called ideology."

**Ideology of Pakistan:**

Pakistan is an ideological state. The ideology of Pakistan is the name of creating a society based on the principles of Qura'an and Sunnah. Its basis is the religion of Islam. The ideology of Pakistan means ideology of Islam. No doubt, the Islamic ideology is the foundation of the ideology of Pakistan.



**Basis of the Ideology of Pakistan:**

The ideology of Pakistan is based on Islamic ideology. Following Islamic values are the basis of ideology of Pakistan.

- Beliefs and Prayers
- Justice and Equality
- Promotion of Democracy
- Fraternity and Brotherhood
- Rights and Duties of Citizens

**1. Beliefs and Prayers:**

The Muslims of the Sub-continent put up the demand for Pakistan because they wanted to lead their lives in accordance with their beliefs. They also wanted to worship Almighty Allah without any obstruction.

**(i) Eemaan:**

Belief of Islam includes belief in the oneness of God (Touheed), the finality of the Prophethood of Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH), Life here-after, Angels and the Books revealed by Almighty Allah. This set of the above mentioned beliefs is called Eemaan.

**(ii) Touheed and Prophethood (First Pillar of Islam)**

To believe in the Oneness of Allah and the finality of the Prophethood of Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH) is the first pillar of Islam. Oneness of God (Touheed) means that Allah is the Creator and

Master of the entire universe. No one is His partner and nothing is beyond His knowledge. Nothing is beyond His Power.

اِنَّ اللّٰہَ عَلٰی کُلِّ شَیءٍ قَدِیْر O

It means Allah hath power over all things.

(iii)**Faith in Prophethood** means to believe that Allah sent messengers for the guidance of mankind. It's compulsory for a Muslim to have a staunch belief in Prophethood and declare Holy Prophet (PBUH) as His Last Prophet without having any kind of doubt. This belief demands that the Holy Qura'an and the noble life of the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) must be acknowledged as source of guidance.

**(iv)Namaz (Second Pillar of Islam)**

The second pillar of Islam is "Namaz". It is obligatory to offer prayers at the fixed hours. In fact, to be steadfast in prayers is similar to be steadfast in religion and it is demonstrated every day. Such a system of submission to Almighty Allah should be maintained all over the society.

**(v) Fasting (Third Pillar of Islam)**

The third pillar of Islam is to keeping fast. Like all other prayers, it is the best manifestation of obligation.

**(vi) Zakaat (Fourth Pillar of Islam)**

The fourth pillar of Islam is "Zakaat." It is a monetary prayer. It is the means of strengthening the economic system of Islam. With the system of "Zakaat", wealth circulates instead of being accumulated in a few hands. Thus it reaches to the poor class of the society.

**(vii) Hajj (Fifth Pillar of Islam)**

"Hajj" is the fifth pillar of Islam. It is an obligation only for those who are financially able to perform it. On the occasion of "Hajj", the call of

لَبَّیک اَللّٰھُمَّ لَبَّیک

(Here I am! At your service. O Lord!) presents the unprecedented model of unity and brotherhood.



**2. Justice and Equality**

While establishing a just society, the Muslims put an emphasis on justice. It is determined in Islamic belief that all human beings are to be given equal status without any discrimination of caste, colour, creed, language and culture.

**(i) Judiciary System**

The establishment of equal law and same judiciary system for all living in the state is intended. Independent judiciary and the supremacy of law are the basic conditions for the establishment of equality and justice. Islamic System has laid stress on the elevation of justice.

**(ii) Khutba-e-Hajj-a-Tul-Wida**

In his sermon on his final pilgrimage (Khutba-e-Hajj-a-Tul-Wida), Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH) explained this fact in the following words:

"O people, all of you have one God and all mankind is the offspring of Adam. An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab; nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab; also a white has no superiority over black nor a black has any superiority over white."

**3. Promotion of Democracy**

Consultation and deliberation are the basis of Islamic state and society. Democracy is promoted in an Islamic State and the rights of the people are protected. Every citizen enjoys equal status. People lead their lives observing and respecting the law of the land. Laws provide security to the people. All are equal in the eyes of law. No discrimination is allowed on the basis of caste, colour creed or language. The system of the government runs for the welfare of all the people.

**(i) Saying of Quaid-e-Azam**

While addressing at Sibbi on 14th of February, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) described the purpose of achievement of Pakistan in the following words:

"Let us lay the foundation of our democracy on the basis of the truly Islamic principles. Our Almighty Allah has taught us that our decisions in the affairs of the state shall be guided by discussions and consultations".

**4. Fraternity and Brotherhood**

Fraternity and Brotherhood has special significance in an Islamic society. When Islamic government was formed in Madina, the example set for fraternity and brotherhood was worth seeing. Today, the Islamic society needs the same Fraternity and Brotherhood.

Before the advent of Islam, people were not aware of this principle. They were enemies of one another. But as the Islamic state of Madina was established, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) advised his followers to treat the orphan, widows and the poor kindly. He gave the people a code of life so that they might live peacefully and an atmosphere of brotherhood might flourish in the society. He constituted a system of "Zakaat" and charity. He declared the system of usury unlawful because there is no room for exploitation in Islam.

**(i) Saying of Holy Prophet (S.A.W)**

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) said, "Each Muslim is a brother to every other Muslim. He should not commit breach of trust". He taught Muslims to refrain from maliciousness, malignance and enviousness. Therefore, the Muslims should live united and help one another.

**5. Rights and Duties of Citizens**

When Pakistan appeared on the map of the world, the significance of the rights of the citizens was acknowledged. At the same time, much emphasis was laid on the duties of the citizens. In an Islamic State, rights and duties are closely connected and both go hand in hand. The right of one person becomes the duty of the other to fulfill. Rights and duties are correlative. When a person does his duties, he deserves to enjoy rights. Duties cover both individual as well as collective aspects of man. Mutual balance between rights and duties is the key to make an Islamic State a successful one.



**(i) Saying of Quaid-e-Azam**

Sense to provide security to the minorities was also included in the background of the demand for Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam (RA) said very clearly that the rights of the minorities will be fully protected in Pakistan. Islam does not allow that life, property, dignity and religious traditions of the minorities in Pakistan go unprotected.

**Conclusion**

We can make our society strong and peaceful only by practicing above mentioned Islamic values and only such a society is a guarantee for a prosperous state.

**Q4. Elaborate the ideology of Pakistan in the light of the pronouncements of Quaid-e-Azam.**

**Ans. Meaning of Ideology:** **(Board 2016,18)** 091101112

The Urdu word "Nazaria" is known as ideology in English. Ideology means such a plan or programme as is based upon philosophy and application to solve political, social and cultural issues and problems.

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**T... ...ology of Pakistan and Quaid-e-Azam (RA):**

According to Quaid-e-Azam (RA) the territories having Muslim majority i.e, Punjab, Bengal, Asam, Sindh, North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan should be put together to form Pakistan where people may lead their lives in accordance with the principles of their religion, civilization, traditions, ethics and economics. The Muslims may run the affairs of the state according to their values freely. The minorities should enjoy equal rights too.

**1. Country system based on the Holy Qura'an:**

Quaid-e-Azam (RA) considered the Islamic System fully applicable. He wanted to establish the system of the country on the basis of the Qura'an. In the session of All India Muslim League at Karachi in 1943, he said:

"What relationships knits the Muslims into one whole, which is the formidable rock on which the Muslim edifice has been erected, which is the sheet anchor providing basis to the Muslim Millat, the relationship, the sheet anchor and the rock is the Holy Qura'an".

**2. Address to the Students:**

While addressing the students in March 1944, Quaid-e-Azam (RA) Said:

"Islam is our guide and it is the complete code of life."

**3. Addressing at Aligrarh:**

Addressing at Aligrarh, Quaid-e-Azam (RA) explained the ideology of Pakistan in the following words.

"What was the motive of demand for Pakistan and what was the reason of separate state for the Muslims? Why was the need to divide India felt? Its reason is neither narrow mindedness of the Hindus nor tactics of the British. It is the fundamental demand of Islam."

**4. Addressing the officers of the Government of Pakistan:**

Addressing the officers of the Government of Pakistan at Karachi on 11th October, 1947, Quaid-e-Azam (RA) said:

> "The establishment of Pakistan for which we have been striving for the last ten years is, by the grace of God, an established fact today, but the creation of a State of our own was a means to an end and not the end in itself. The idea was that we should have a state in which we could live and breathe as free men and which we could develop according to our own lights and culture and where principles of Islamic social justice could find fair play".



**5. Laboratory of Islamic Principles:**

On one occasion, while explaining the Ideology of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam said:

> "We do not demand Pakistan simply to have a piece of land but we want a laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic principles."

**6. Address to the people of Dhaka:**

On 21st March, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam (RA) addressed the people of Dhaka.

He said: "What we want is not to talk about Bengali, Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pathan and so on. We are nothing but Pakistani. Now it is our duty to act like Pakistani." Besides it, he announced that minorities would be given a complete sense of security and that they would enjoy equal rights. This is the fundamental teaching of Islam.

**7. Economic system based on Islamic Principles:**

On 1st July, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam (RA) inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan. On this occasion, he said:

> "The economic system of the West has created almost insoluble problems for humanity. It has failed to do justice between man and man. We must present to the world an economic system based on true Islamic concept of equality of manhood and social justice."

**Conclusion**

Quaid-e-Azam was an empathetic true Muslim. He dedicated all his life to the acquisition of

freedom and happiness for the Muslims. He always illustrated the ideology of Pakistan laying the ideology of Pakistan as foundation and succeeded into winning a separate and independent country, foiling the manipulative moves of the British and the Hindus and was called the founder of Pakistan.

**Q5. Describe the ideology of Pakistan in the light of pronouncement of Allama Muhammad Iqbal.** **(Board 2013,14,15)**

**Ans. Meaning of Ideology:**

The Urdu word "Nazaria" is known as ideology in English. Ideology means such a plan or programme as is based upon philosophy and application to solve political, social and cultural issues and problems."

**According to George Brass:**

George Brass says, "Any plan or programme of common life based upon thinking and philosophy is called ideology.

**Ideology of Pakistan:**

Pakistan is an ideological state. The ideology of Pakistan is the name of creating a society based on the principles of Qura'an and Sunnah. Its basis is the religion of Islam. The ideology of Pakistan means ideology of Islam. No doubt, the Islamic ideology is the foundation of the ideology of Pakistan.

**Ideology of Pakistan in the light of saying of Allama Iqbal:**

Allama Iqbal gave the Muslims an idea of a separate state. Through his poetry, he awakened the Muslims. In the beginning, he was a supporter of Hindu-Muslim Unity, but narrow mindeness and biased attitude of the Hindus forced him to re-think that the Muslims should demand a separate country.

**1. Address at Allahabad**

In his famous presidential address at Allahabad in 1930, he demanded a separate state for the Muslims so that they might lead their lives in accordance with their religion and culture. He said:

"The formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India. The life of Islam as cultural force in this living country very largely depends on its centralization in a specified territory. I, therefore, demand the formation of a consolidated Muslim State in the best interests of Indians and Islam."

**2. Separate Identity of Muslim Nation:**

Allama Muhammad Iqbal (RA) asserted that the Hindus and the Muslims could not live together in a country. Hence, sooner or later, the Muslims would succeed in winning their separate state. He turned down the idea that only one nation exists in the Sub-continent. Accepting Islam a complete system, Allama Muhammad Iqbal (RA) said clearly:

**(i) Islam a Complete System**

"India is a continent of human groups belonging to different races, speaking different languages, and professing different religions. It was the prime duty of all civilized nations to show utmost regard and reverence for the religions principles, cultural and social values of other nations."

**3. Concept of Muslim Millat**

Allama Iqbal (RA) was of the view that Muslims, due to Islam, form a Millat and their power and strength depends only on Islam. In his property, he presented the key concept of the basis of Muslim Millat.

اپنی ملت پر قیاس اقوام مغرب سے نہ کر  خاص ہے ترکیب میں قوم رسول ہاشمی

ان کی جمعیت کا ہے ملک و نسب پر انحصار  قوت مذہب سے مستحکم ہے جمعیت تری

Don't presume that your nation is like the nations of the West, the people who believe in the Prophet (PBUH) have distinctive formation of the nation. The western community depends upon territorial and racial basis whereas your (Islamic) community is strengthened by the force of the religion.

**4. Break the idols of colour and creed**

He advised the Muslims to adopt every aspect of religion and to break the idols of colour and creed.

بتانِ رنگ و خوں کو توڑ کر ملت میں گم ہو جا
نہ تورانی رہے باقی نہ ایرانی نہ افغانی

Break the idols of colour and creed and absorb yourself into one nation so Turani, Irani or Afghani (Regional status of the Muslims) may lose their existence.

**5. Message of Unity**

He considered that all the Muslims living in any part of the world form one Millat. Therefore, he gave the message to the Muslims living from the shore of Nile to the land of Kashghar to united for the protection of Haram.

ایک ہوں مسلم حرم کی پاسبانی کے لئے نیل کے ساحل سے لے کرتا بخاکِ کاشغر

**Conclusion**

Allama Iqbal was not only a great Poet and philosopher but he was also the thinker of Pakistan. He presented the ideology of creation of Pakistan and then explained ideology of Pakistan, laying Islam as the foundation, at different occasions in an effective and forceful manner, which guaranteed the creation of Pakistan.

**Q6. Explain Two-Nation Theory.** (Board 2014,17,18)

**Ans. Ideology:**

The Urdu word "Nazaria" is known as ideology in English. Ideology means such a plan or programme as is based upon philosophy and application to solve political, social and cultural issues and problems."

**Two-Nation Theory: Origin and Evolution**

In the Sub-continent, every individual who embraced Islam associated himself, socially and politically, to the Muslim society and State. Thus he would break all the previous relationships and link himself to a new social system. On these bases, with the passage of time, a separate and unique temperament of the Muslims of India formed. It was entirely different from that of the other Indian nations. This identity formed the basis of Two-Nation Theory.

**In the perspective of Sub-continent**

In the perspective of the Sub-continent, Two-Nation Theory means that two major nations, the Muslims and the Hindus, were settled there. The two nations were entirely different from each other in their religious ideas, the way of living and collective thinking. Their basic principles and the way of living are so different that despite living together for centuries, they could not intermingle with each other.

**1. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Two-Nation Theory**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first person who used the term "Two-Nation Theory" due to Hindi Urdu Controversy in Banaras in 1867. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan declared the Muslims a separate nation. He convinced the government that there are at least two nations settled in the Sub-continent, one of them is Muslims and the other is Hindus. The Muslims are a separate nation in every respect because their civilization, culture, language, customs and philosophy of life are

different from those of Hindus. This theory infused a political spirit among the Muslims and provided them with such a leadership which gave a new spirit and pushed to the freedom movement. India was partitioned because of Two-Nation Theory.

**2. Allama Iqbal and Two-Nation Theory**

Allama Iqbal explained Two-Nation Theory in beautiful words. He said:

پرواز ہے دونوں کی اسی ایک فضا میں　　　کرگس کا جہاں اور ہے شاہیں کا جہاں اور

Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal (R.A) presented the idea of a separate state for the Muslims. He said: "The Muslims would not allow that their religious, political and social rights are usurped. Therefore, I would like to see the Punjab, North West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sindh and Balochistan put together into a single state."

**3. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali and Two-Nation Theory**

In January 1933, during his stay at England, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali alongwith some of his friends published a pamphlet named "Now or Never". It was also distributed among Indian politicians. In this pamphlet, the name of the separate state for the Muslims was proposed as Pakistan.

**(i) Nationality of Indian Muslims**

Chaudhary Rehmat Ali was of the opinion that the Muslims possess the history and civilization of their own and on the basis of these two, their nationality is not Hindustani but Pakistani. He believed that the Muslims are a nation that is different from other nations living in India.

**4. Quaid-e-Azam and Two-Nation Theory**

Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) was a firm advocate of Two-Nation Theory. He gave the Muslims the status of a separate nation in every respect. He said: "Musalmans are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their homeland, their territory and their State."

**(i) Presidential Address**

Pakistan Resolution was passed on 23rd of March 1940. In his Presidential Address, Quaid-e-Azam (RA) said: "The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs and literatures. They have different epics, different heroes, and different episodes. To tie together two such nations under a single state, one as a numerical minority and the other as a majority must lead to growing discontent and final destruction of any fabric that may be so built for the government of such a state. It would be better for the British Government to announce the partition of the Sub-continent by keeping in view the interests of the two nations. It would be a right step religiously as well as historically."

**Conclusion**

In fact, two-nation theory was the basic reason of division of sub-continent because due to two-nation theory, Muslims got motivation for separate state and ultimately on 14 August, 1947 Pakistan came into being.

**Q7. Write note on the following:**

**(a) The economic condition of the Muslims in India before partition.**

**(b) Origin of Ideology and its Significance.** (Board 2016)

**Ans. (a) The economic condition of the Muslims in India before partition.**

**Background**

When the war of freedom (1857) was over, the Muslims were oppressed very badly. Although the Hindus supported the Muslims in this war, but they declared that only the Muslims were responsible for all their actions in the war. Thus they acquitted themselves of any responsibility. The Muslims were the targets of the wrath of the British. So they suffered a lot and faced serious consequences.

**1. Deprivation from Jobs**

The British, dominating by prejudice and enmity, dismissed all the Muslims from government jobs especially from Army and shut the doors of employment to the Muslims. Despite having the required qualification for some jobs, the Muslims were deprived of it. On the other hand, the Hindus were offered jobs even if they had less qualification as compared to the Muslims.

**2. Confiscation of Properties**

The Muslims were deprived of their properties. Their properties were confiscated. Some Muslim landowners were turned out of their lands. Their properties and lands were allotted to the Non-Muslims. The Muslims became tenant cultivators instead of owner of the land.

**(i) Saying of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan has depicted this miserable condition of the Muslims in the following words: "No calamity has descended from heaven that had not searched the house of the Muslims before it came down to the earth."

**3. Privileges for Hindus**

The business of the Muslims was ruined. In order to get the support of the Hindus, the British gave them special business privileges. The Hindus established monopoly in local trade. The Muslim traders suffered economic crisis.

**4. Industrial revolution in Britain**

As the result of industrial revolution in Britain, better and cheaper products were manufact there. These products were imported into India. It resulted in the destruction of cottage indu which belonged to various nations of India including the Muslims. The cottage industry collap because it could not compete with the modern industry.

**5. Negative impact of external Trade**

The goods produced in Britain could be imported into India but Indian products wer. demanded neither in Britain nor in Europe. The export of the Indian goods was affected and millions of people suffered unemployment which included a large number of the Muslims.

**Conclusion**

Muslims in Hindustan fell, victim to economic deprivation because of collusion between the British, and Hindus and extreme hatred grew in their hearts generally for the British and specifically for the Hindus, which resulted into creation of Pakistan.

**b. Origin of Ideology and its Significance:**

**Ideology**

The Urdu word "Nazaria" is known as ideology in English. Ideology means such a plan or programme as is based upon philosophy and application to solve political, social and cultural issues and problems.

**World Encyclopedia** says, "Ideology is the set of political and cultural principles on which a nation or civilization is based."

**George Brass** says, "Any plan or programme of common life based upon thinking and philosophy is called ideology."

**1. Sources of Ideology**

Following elements are the sources of Ideology:

i. Common religion
ii. Common race
iii. Common language and residency
iv. Common political purposes
v. Common customs

**i. Common Religion:**

Religion is not only a set of adoration (worships) but it has profound impacts on the whole of

the social life. Every religion maintains social relationships in the light of specific ideas. For example, the Europeans, the Japanese, the Hindus and the Muslims want to lead their lives according to their religions respectively.

**ii. Common Race:**

Common ideas are originated from common race. A common race gives birth to common ideas. It is quite natural that people belonging to the same race develop the sentiments of sympathy and brotherhood for one another. Racism is a strong bond which, because of common ideas, binds the human beings in blood like relationship.

**iii. Common Language and Residency·**

Language is the means of conveying the feelings, sentiments and thoughts to others. These help to form new ideas. Similarity in the ways of living and harmony in ideas depend mostly on the common territory.

**iv. Common Political Purposes:**

Because of common political purposes and political ideas, most of the nations of the present age try to achieve political freedom for the survival of their national life so that they may become a strong nation.

**v. Common Customs:**

Common customs have played a vital role in the formation and development of ideas in every age. Common customs create ideological harmony with respect to culture and thoughts.

**2. Significance of Ideology**

The following points show the significance of ideology:

**i. Life with Purpose:**

Man has been sent to this world with some purpose. Purposeless life never gets success. The existence of nations is reflected through their ideas.

**ii. Consciousness of purposeful life**

Ideas create consciousness of purpose among nations. These ideas lead the nations towards success.

**iii. Base of Movement**

Ideas provide the foundation to any political, economic, social or cultural movement.

**iv. Orbit of Human life**

Ideas are the axis around which life revolves. It is the second name of motivating force.

**v. Source of Discipline**

Ideas provide discipline to various aspects of human life.

**vi. Determine the National Duties and Rights**

Ideas determine the national duties and rights.

**vii. Ideology like a Soul**

Idea is just like something, which is invisible, but the nations look live and dynamic because of it.

**viii. Existence of Nation**

If a nation ignores its ideas, it endangers its existence and any new idea tries to merge this nation and changes its identity.

**Conclusion**

Foundations of any nation are laid on an ideology. Pakistan also came into being due to a staunch ideology. Wakeful nations give birth to an ideology and then keep it more precious than their own lives.

# SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

**Q.2 Answer the Short Questions:**

**Q1. Which resolution was presented by the Chief Minister Beagal, Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suhrwardy in the convention of Assembly Members in 1946?**

**Ans. Resolution by Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suhrwardy:**

A Resolution was moved by Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suhrwardy, the then Chief Minister of Bengal. It was passed unanimously.

The Resolution declared: "The zones comprising Bengal and Assam in the North-East and the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan in the North-West of India; namely Pakistan zones, where the Muslims are in a dominant majority, be constituted into a sovereign independent state and that an unequivocal understanding be given to implement the establishment of Pakistan without delay."

**Q2. Narrate three proposals of Cripps Mission.** (Board 2018)

**Ans. Proposals of Cripps Mission:**

1. After the war, the Sub-continent will be under the Crown but the British Government would avoid interfering in internal as well as external affairs.

2. Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communication will be handed over to the Indians.

3. The members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies will elect a Central Assembly for framing constitution. After the constitution is made, it will be sent to all the provinces for confirmation. The provinces which would not approve the constitution would have the authority to establish their independent status.

4. Appropriate steps will be taken for the security of minorities.

**Q3. While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. Write any two points of this address.**

(Board 2013,16)

**Ans. Presidential Address of Quaid-e-Azam:**

While presiding over the All India Muslim League Session 1940 at Lahore, Quaid-e-Azam said:

1. The Muslims are a separate nation because their customs, traditions, civilization, culture and above all religion is different from Hindus. Inspite of living together for centuries, both have their distinctive identification. If Sub-continent gets freedom in the form of United India, the rights of the Muslims will not be protected.

2. British India is a Sub-continent. It is not a country or a homeland of a nation. Many nations are living here and their interests are separate from one another.

**Q4. What was the reply of Quaid-e-Azam in Jinnah-Gandhi Talks 1944?**

(Board 2014,15,16,17)

**Ans. Reply of Quaid-e-Azam:**

Quaid-e-Azam adjudged that the style adopted by Gandhi was nothing but cheating hypocrisy and cunningness. He emphasized that the British must settle the issue of Pakistan before the freedom of India because Congress and Hindus could never be relied upon.

**Q5. Many important personalities presented their opinion to partition of India. Write the names of any five such personalities.**

**Ans. Important Personalities:**

The names of five important personalities who presented the opinion for partition of India are given under:

1. Syed Jamal-ud-Din Afghani
2. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
3. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
4. Allama Muhammad Iqbal
5. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali

**Q6. How did the Provincial Groups formed in the Cabinet Mission Plan?**

**Ans. Provincial Groups:** (Board 2014,15,16)

The provinces of India were formed in three groups:

**Group A:** Hindu majority provinces of Madras, Bombay, U.P, C.P, Bihar and Orissa.

**Group-B:** Muslim majority provinces like

Punjab, North West Frontier Province, (KPK), Balochistan and Sindh.
**Group-C:** Bengal and Assam

**Q7. Write any three points of Wavell Plan.** (Board 2013,14,15,17,18)

**Ans. Points of Wavell Plan:**

Following three points were included in the Wavell Plan:

**1.** The constitution of the future will be made with the will of all the political forces.

**2.** The viceroy's Executive Council will be reconstituted. Representatives of all the political forces will be selected for it. Six Hindus and Five Muslims will be included in the Executive Council.

**3.** Governor General will preside over the Executive Council. All the members will belong to the sub-continent except the Commander-in-Chief.

**Q8. Describe the Manifestoes of the Muslim League and the Congress in the General Elections 1945-46.** (Board 2017)

**Ans. Manifesto of the Congress:**

Manifesto of Congress was that South Asia will be liberated as a single unit. No scheme of partition will be accepted to them. Congress claimed itself to be the representative of all the communities and sections of the people living in the Sub-continent and that the Muslims also agree to the view point of the Congress.

**Manifesto of the Muslim League**

Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) affirmed that the General Elections will prove plebiscite regarding Pakistan. If the Muslims stood with the Muslim League, it meant they wanted Pakistan. Otherwise the demand for a separate homeland should be considered as rejected. Muslim League wanted the partition of South Asia in accordance with the Pakistan resolution. So the Muslims could have full authority in the areas having Muslim majority.

**Q9. Write the text of Pakistan Resolution.** (Board 2014,15,17)

**Ans. Text of Pakistan Resolution:**

"No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless geographical contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be constituted with such territorial re-adjustments as may be necessary. That the areas in which Muslims are in numerical majority as in the North Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign."

**It further reads:** "Adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political and administrative and other rights, with their consultation. Arrangements, thus, should be made for the security of the Muslims where they were in minority."

**Q10. Write the names of five ministers of the Muslim League included in the interim Government.** (Board 2014,15,17)

**Ans. Ministers of the Muslim League:**

The names of five ministers of the Muslim League included in the interim Government are:

1. Liaquat Ali Khan
2. Abdur Rab Nishtar
3. Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
4. Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan
5. Jogendra Nath Mandal

**Q11. Write the names of members of Cabinet Mission plan 1946.** (Board 2017)

**Ans. Members of Cabinet Mission Plan:**

The Cabinet Mission consisted of three members of the British parliament. Their names were:

1. Sir Stafford Cripps
2. Mr A.V. Alexander
3. Lord Pethick Lawrence

**Q12. Narrate the stand-point of Quaid-e-Azam in Rowlatt Act 1919.** (Board 2013,16,17)

**Ans. Rowlatt Act 1919:**

Rowlett Act was passed by Sir Sidney Rowlett in 1919. It was a black law. The administration was given unlimited powers and the civil rights were trodden upon.

Quaid-e-Azam raised his voice against it and wrote to the Viceroy:

"In my opinion, the Government that passes or sanctions such a law in times of peace, forefeits its claim to be called a civilized government."

**Q13. How did India occupy Kashmir?**

**Ans. India Occupy Kashmir:** **(Board 2016)**
At the time of partition, there was Muslim majority in Kashmir but its ruler was a Hindu Raja. He declared to join India. So Indian forces invaded Kashmir and occupied it by force.

**Q14. Describe the holdings of All Parties Conference under the 3rd June, 1947 Plan.**
**(Board 2015,18)**

**Ans. All Parties Conference:**
Lord Mountbatten held the All Parties Conference. Quaid-e-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Achariya Kirplalani and Baldev Singh participated in it.
The viceroy explained the various aspects of the partition plan. Afterwards, he held separate meetings with the leaders of each party.
On 3rd June, 1947, the second session of the conference was conducted. All the parties approved the plan.

**Q15. How did the Quaid-e-Azam get the title of "Ambassador of Peace"?**
**(Board 2014,16,18)**

**Ans. Ambassador of Peace:**
Under Lucknow Pact in 1916, Quaid-e-Azam united both the nations, the Hindus and the Muslims. He got the right of separate electorates for the Muslims acknowledged and got the title of Ambassador of Peace.



## ADDITIONAL SHORT QUESTIONS

**Q16. When and where was the 27th Annual Session of All India Muslim League held?**

**Ans. 27th Annual Session of All India Muslim League:**
The 27th Annual Session of All India Muslim League was held at Lahore in "Iqbal Park" (Minto Park) on 23rd March 1940. It was presided over by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Pakistan resolution was present in this session.

**Q17. Write the names of great personalities who were present on the occasion of Pakistan Resolution.**

**Ans. Names of Great Personalities:**
The great personalities present on the occasion of Pakistan Resolution include:

1. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
2. Chaudhry Khaleeq-uz-Zaman
3. Qazi Muhammad Issa
4. Sir Abdullah Haroon
5. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
6. Moulana Abdul Haamid Badayooni

**Q18. Who presented the "Lahore Resolution"?** **(Board 2014)**

**Ans. Lahore Resolution:**
The Lahore Resolution was presented by the Tiger of Bengal A.K. Fazal-ul-Haque in the historical park "Iqbal Park" Lahore on 23rd March 1940.

**Q19. What was the reaction of Hindus to the Lahore (Pakistan) Resolution?**

**Ans. Reaction of Hindus:**
The Congress leaders began to express their views against the Resolution. The Resolution was ridiculed / Gandhi and the Congress opposed the Resolution absolutely.
**Hindu Press:** The Hindu Newspapers "The Hindustan Times", "Modern Review" and "Amrita Bazar Patrika" wrote editorials against the plan of partition. All India Muslim League named this Resolution as "Lahore Resolution" but the Hindu Press ridiculously began to write it as "Pakistan Resolution". The Muslim leaders adopted this new term and today it is called "Pakistan Resolution".

B ... e British Press called this Resolution "The Pakistan of Jinnah."

**Q20. When did the British Government send the Cripps Mission and why?**

**Ans. Arrival of Cripps Mission:**

The British Government sent a Mission to the Sub-continent in 1942 headed by Sir Stafford Cripps. It tried to unite all the political parties on some points but it failed in its attempt.

**Q21. What did Gandhi write to Quaid-e-Azam in his letter in July 1944?**

**Ans. Letter of Gandhi:**

Gandhi wrote a letter to Quaid-e-Azam in July 1944. He wrote, "My heart was asking me to write you a letter. I can meet you when you wish. Don't think me the enemy of Islam or Muslims. I am not only the friend of you but of the whole World. Don't disappoint me."

**Q22. Which two Movements were started by Gandhi after the failure of Cripps Mission?**

**Ans. Movements started by Gandhi:**

Following two movements were started by Gandhi after the failure of Cripps Mission:

1. Civil Disobedience Movement.
2. Quit India Movement

**Q23. What is meant by C.R. Formula?**

**Ans. C.R. Formula:**

Chakaravarti Raj Gopal Acharia was a famous Hindu Leader of Indian National Congress. He belonged to Madras. He was known as Raja Gee. In March 1944 on behalf of Gandhi he presented a formula. This formula is known as C.R. formula.

**Q24. Write two points of C.R. Formula 1944.** **(Board 2013,14,15)**

**Ans. Two Points of C.R. Formula:**

1. This formula is the basis of an agreement between Congress and Muslim League. Gandhi and Quaid-e-Azam will agree to it and they will try to approve it from their parties.
2. All parties would be allowed to express their stance on the partition and their views before the plebiscite.
3. The transfer of population, if any would be absolutely on a voluntary basis.

**Q25. Write the names of the participants of Simla Conference from Muslim League and Congress.**

**Ans. From Muslim League:**

Quaid-e-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur-Rab Nishtar

**From Congress:**

Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharia Kirpalani and Baldev Singh.

**Q26. Which slogans were raised during the elections of 1945-46?**

**Ans.** Following slogans were raised during the elections of 1945-46:

1. Pakistan Zinda Bad
2. Ban kay rahay ga Pakistan – Lay kay rahain gay Pakistan.
3. Pakistan ka matlab kia, La Ilaaha Illallah.

**Q27. When and where was a convention held by the elected members of Provincial as well as Central Legislatures elected on the ticket of Muslim League?**

**Ans. Convention of Elected members:**

A convention of elected members of Provincial as well as Central Legislatures elected on the ticket of Muslim League was held on 19th April 1946 in Delhi. Quaid-e-Azam presided over the convention.

**Q28. Who was Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy?** **(Board 2016)**

**Ans. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy:**

Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy was the Chief Minister of Bengal. He presented a resolution in the Muslim League Legislators' Convention in 1946. The resolution was passed unanimously. This Resolution amended the ambiguity and inaccuracy that was created by using the word "states" in the Pakistan Resolution 1940.

**Q29. What were the two basic purposes of the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946?**

**Ans. Purposes of the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946:**

Two main points of the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946 are:

1. To determine the constitutional status of India and the form of the government.
2. To bridge the gap between the Muslims

**Q30. Why the Cabinet Mission was named as the Cabinet Mission?**

**Ans. Name of Cabinet Mission:**

All the members of this mission belonged to British cabinet that's why it's known as cabinet mission.

**Q31. What was the stand point of Muslim League and Congress during the talks with the Cabinet Mission?**

**Ans.** Both the parties Muslim League and Congress had clear view points.

**Stand Point of Muslim League:**

Muslim League declared that the only solution to the issues was the partition of the sub-continent and the creation of Pakistan.

**Stand Point of National Congress:**

Congress on the basis of single nation, strongly opposed any type of partition in the South Asia. It negated the Two-Nation Theory and denied the idea of Pakistan strictly.

**Q32. What did Quaid-e-Azam say during the dialogue with the members of the Cabinet Mission?**

**Ans. Saying of Quaid-e-Azam:**

Quaid-e-Azam said, "The sub-continent is neither a country nor it is a homeland of a single nation. The Muslims are a nation with separate identity that has the right to decide the future of its own."

**Q33. What were the proposals of Cabinet Mission Plan?**

**Ans. Proposals of Cabinet Mission:**

1. The sub-continent should be a Union.
2. The provinces of India were to form three groups.
3. The members of Central Legislature Assemblies will be elected.
4. An Interim Government would be set up.
5. If one or two provinces decide to separate from the Union, they could do so.
6. If a political party dislikes the proposals given by Cabinet Mission, it can veto it.

**Q34. What was the reaction of the political parties to the Cabinet Mission?**

**Ans. Reaction of Political Parties:**

1. **Indian National Congress:**

The politicians of the congress liked the Cabinet Mission Plan. Common members celebrated in streets and bazars. Nehru said that plan had buried the Pakistan of Jinnah.

2. **Muslim League:**

The members of the Muslim League were frustrated. They thought that there was no mention of Pakistan in the plan and demand of Muslim League was rejected. Quaid-e-Azam said, "I regret that the Muslims demand for the establishment of a complete sovereign state of Pakistan, which we still hold is the only solution of the constitutional problem of India.

**Q35. When and why did Quaid-e-Azam announce the Direct Action Day?**

**Ans. Direct Action Day:**

Quaid-e-Azam felt deeply grieved at the breach of promise by the British Government to form the Interim Government. Therefore he declared 16th August 1946 as Direct Action Day.

**Q36. What is meant by Mountbatten Plan?**

**Ans. Mountbatten Plan:**

On 2nd June 1947 The Viceroy met with the representative of Congress and Muslim League, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kriplalani, Baldev Sing, Quaid-e-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar respectively and discussed about the plan of division. All leaders of both parties approved the plan on 3rd June 1947. This plan is known as Mountbatten Plan.

**Q37. How many princely states were in India at the time of partition of the sub-continent?** (Board 2014)

**Ans. Princely States in India:**

There were 635 princely states in India at the time of partition of the sub-continent.

**Q38. Write the names of the Muslim and Non-Muslim Judges that were included in the Boundary Commission for the redemarcation of Punjab and Bengal.** (Board 2014)

**Ans. Judges included for partition of Punjab:**

**Muslim Judges:**

Justice Shah Din and Justice Muhammad

**Non-Muslim Judges:**
Justice Mehr Chand Mahajin and Justice Teja Singh

**Judges included for partition of Bengal:**

**Muslim Judges:**
Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad Akram and Justice S.A. Rehman

**Non-Muslim Judges:**
Justice C.C. Baswas and Justice B.A Mukherjee

**Q39. Name three leaders of N.W.F.P (Khyber Pakhtun Khawa) Muslim League who took active part of success of referendum in 1947.**

**Ans. Name of the Leaders:**
i) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
ii) Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan
iii) Peer Manki

**Q40. When was the Law of Independence approved?(Board 2014)**

**Ans. Law of Independence:**
The Law of Independence was approved on 18th July 1947.

**Q41. What is meant by colonialism?**

**Ans. Colonialism:**
The system of Government developed by the European Nations after they had established their authority over Asia and many other countries of Africa is called colonialism.

**Q42. What was the purpose of colonialism?**

**Ans. Purpose of Colonialism:**
i. To protect and extend the interests of the rulers.
ii. To establish authority over other countries and utilize the resources in the interest of dominant nation.

**Q43. Write down two lines about Tipu Sultan. (Board 2018)**

**Ans. Tipu Sultan:**
Tipu Sultan was the son of Hayder Ali, the ruler of Muslim state Mysore. After the death of his father, Tipu Sultan continued Jihad against the British. The British formed an alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad and Marhattas in 1799, and martyred Tipu Sultan in the Battle of Mysore.

**Q44. Write down the reasons of the failure of Indians in War of Independence 1857. (Board 2018)**

**Ans. Reasons of the Failure of Indians in War:**
Poor planning was major reason of failure of Indians in the War of 1857. As compared to British, lack of Military and limited resources were also the reasons of failure.

**Q45. When and why did East India Company come to an end? (Board 2013)**

**Ans. East India Company:**
The East India Company finally came to an end in 1858 and the sub-continent was given under the direct control of the British Crown.

**Q46. Write down the strategy of British Government in sub-continent.**

**Ans. Strategy of British Government:**
i. To provide raw materials to feed the various manufacturing industries of Britain.
ii. To strengthen the British Economy in order to get its economic power acknowledged by the world.
iii. To use the Sub-continent as a market for British manufactures.
iv. To get the Britain acknowledged as a major military power in the world and to introduce the English as a superior nation.
v. To prolong the rule under the formula of "Divide and Rule" by exaggerating differences between the Muslims and the Hindus.

**Q47. When and where was Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah born? (Board 2014)**

**Ans. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali:**
Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in Karachi on 25th December 1876.

**Q48. When and where did Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah die?**

**Ans. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah:**
Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah died in Karachi on 11th September, 1948.

**Q49. When and why did the Muslim observe the Day of Deliverance on the appeal of Quaid-e-Azam?** (Board 2014)

**Ans. Day of Deliverance:**

In 1937 Congress, on account of its majority, formed ministries in 7 out of 11 provinces and tried to inflict injuries to the Muslims socially and politically. Quaid-e-Azam faced these conspiracies gallantly. At last, congress resigned from ministries. Therefore, on 22nd December 1939, Quaid-e-Azam put out an appeal to observe the day as a "Day of Deliverance" and thanksgiving as a mark of relief.

# 02 MAKING OF PAKISTAN

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

**Q.1 Circle the correct answer:**

1. **Who presented the Pakistan Resolution?** (Board 2013,17)
   (a) A.K Fazl ul Haq
   (b) Allama Iqbal
   (c) Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar
   (d) Sir Agha Khan
2. **When did Sindh Muslim League pass a resolution in favour of partition?**
   (a) 1908 (b) 1918
   (c) 1928 (d) 1938
3. **A mission of the British Government came to India in 1942 under the headship of:** (Board 2013,16)
   (a) Sir Pethick Lawrence
   (b) Mr. A.V. Alexander
   (c) Sir Stafford Cripps
   (d) Lord Wavell
4. **When did Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous fourteen points?** (Board 2013,18)
   (a) 1909 (b) 1919
   (c) 1929 (d) 1939
5. **Who presided over the session of Provincial as well as Central Legislatures elected on the ticket of Muslim League at Delhi on April 1946?**
   (a) Liaquat Ali Khan
   (b) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
   (c) Quaid-e-Azam
   (d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
6. **When was the Lucknow Pact made between Muslim League and Congress?** (Board 2015)
   (a) 1916 (b) 1926
   (c) 1936 (d) 1946
7. **How many ministers from Muslim League were included in the Interim Government 1946?**
   (a) Two (b) Three
   (c) Four (d) Five
8. **When was The Indian Independence Act approved?** (Board 2014,18)
   (a) 14 August, 1947
   (b) 18 July, 1947
   (c) 24 October, 1948
   (d) 3 June, 1948
9. **In which Annual Session of All India Muslim League was 'The Pakistan Resolution' passed?** (Board 2015)
   (a) 1940 (b) 1929
   (c) 1949 (d) 1946
10. **The year of Delhi-Muslim Proposals is:**
    (a) 1926 (b) 1927
    (c) 1932 (d) 1929
11. **The World War II broke out in:**
    (a) 1914 (b) 1919
    (c) 1939 (d) 1945
12. **When was the Battle of Palasi fought?** (Board 2013,14)
    (a) 1557 (b) 1657
    (c) 1757 (d) 1857
13. **When did Quaid-e-Azam join the Muslim League?** (Board 2015,17,18)
    (a) 1913 (b) 1915
    (c) 1916 (d) 1919
14. **How many Princely States were there in the sub-continent when the partition of India took place?**
    (a) 605 (b) 615
    (c) 625 (d) 635
15. **Sultan Fateh Ali Tipu was the ruler of which state?** (Board 2016)
    (a) Mysore (b) Hyderabad
    (c) Bengal (d) Udh
16. **Simla Conference was held in:** (Board 2016,17)
    (a) 1946 (b) 1945
    (c) 1948 (d) 1949
17. **Sir Sidney passed the "Rowlatt Act" in:**
    (a) 1919 (b) 1918
    (c) 1913 (d) 1938

18. **Cripps Mission arrived in India:**

(a) 1940 (b) 1942
(c) 1944 (d) 1946

19. **When did Cabinet Mission Plan arrive India?**

(a) 1944 (b) 1945
(c) 1946 (d) 1948

20. **Jinnah-Gandhi Talks were held in:**

(a) 1950 (b) 1940
(c) 1942 (d) 1944

21. **Who started the Movement of "Quit India" and "Civil Disobedience"?**

(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Kashmiri People
(d) Gandhi

22. **How many seats did Muslim League win in the Provincial Elections of 1945-46?**

(a) 421 (b) 422
(c) 428 (d) 430

23. **Cabinet Mission Plan comprised of British Ministers:**

(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

24. **Who was the Viceroy at the time of partition of sub-continent?**

(a) Lord Mountbatten
(b) Lord Wavell
(c) Lord Chelmsford
(d) Lord Minto

25. **Which mission suggested to declare the sub-continent to be a union?**

(a) Cripps Mission
(b) Cabinet Mission
(c) Fort Mission
(d) Simen Mission

26. **16th August 1946 was declared by Muslim League as:**

(a) Direct Action Day
(b) Day of Deliverance
(c) Kashmir Day
(d) Youm-e-Takbeer

27. **Who was the Chairman of Boundary Commission at the time of partition of sub-continent?**

(a) Lord Mount Batten
(b) Hokins
(c) Simen
(d) Sir Radcliffe



## ADDITIONAL MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

28. **In which session of Muslim League Pakistan Resolution was passed?**

(a) 30th (b) 26th
(c) 28th (d) 27th

29. **27th session of Muslim League was held in:**

(a) Rawalpindi Park
(b) Fatima Park
(c) Iqbal Park
(d) Jallo Park

30. **Who delivered the presidential address in Pakistan Resolution?**

(a) Allama Iqbal
(b) Ch. Rehmat Ali
(c) Mian Muhammad Shafi
(d) Quaid-e-Azam

31. **On 23rd March 1940, A.K. Fazal-ul-Haq presented the Pakistan Resolution, his title was:**

(a) Sher-e-Hind (b) Sher-e-Punjab
(c) Sher-e-Bengal (d) Sher-e-Pakistan

32. **According to the Muslims to get rid of Hindus was possible only by:**

(a) Partition of sub-continent
(b) Partition of Bengal
(c) Separate Electorate
(d) Mixed Electorate

33. **Hindu Press ridiculously began to write "Lahore Resolution" as:**

(a) Hindu Resolution
(b) Delhi Resolution
(c) Pakistan Resolution
(d) Simla Resolution

34. Second World War was commenced in 1939 AD and ended in:
(a) 1942 AD (b) 1947 AD
(c) 1945 AD (d) 1946 AD

35. C.R. Formula was presented in:
(a) 1941 (b) 1942
(c) 1943 (d) 1944

36. Who presented C.R. Formula on the advice of Gandhi?
(a) Molana Abu Kalam Azad
(b) Chakrvarti Raj Gopal Acharia
(c) Hussain Shaheed Suherwardi
(d) Pundit Nehru

37. Hindu Leader Chakravarti Raj Gopal Achria belonged to which political party?
(a) Muslim League
(b) Indian National Congress
(c) Ahrar
(d) Unionist Party

38. Raj Gopal Acharia belonged to the city of:
(a) Mumbai (b) Bihar
(c) Madras (d) Urissa

39. Raj Gopal was known in the public as:
(a) Raja Gee
(b) Gandhi Gee
(c) Gull Gee
(d) B.A Mukar Gee

40. C.R formula consisted of ____ points.
(a) 6 (b) 7
(c) 8 (d) 9

41. Wavell Plan was presented in:
(a) 1927 (b) 1940
(c) 1945 (d) 1946

42. Main Points of Wavell Plan were:
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 10

43. Number of Muslim members in the Viceroy's Defence Council was:
(a) 7 (b) 5
(c) 8 (d) 11

44. Congress included a Muslim minister in the interim government:
(a) Doctor Zakir
(b) Hakeem Ajmal
(c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(d) Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madni

45. In 1945, elections of Central Legislature were held on the basis of:
(a) Mixed Electorate
(b) Separate Electorate
(c) Unitary Method
(d) Democratic Method

46. In the elections of 1945-46, seats for the Muslims in the Central Legislature were:
(a) 80 (b) 60
(c) 40 (d) 30

47. How many seats did Muslim League win in the elections of Central Legislature in December 1945?
(a) 26 (b) 28
(c) 30 (d) 32

48. How many seats were reserved for the Muslims in the Provincial Elections of 1946?
(a) 400 (b) 438
(c) 492 (d) 428

49. General Election of Central Legislature Assembly was held in:
(a) December 1946 (b) January 1946
(c) December 1945 (d) January 1945

50. Muslim League Legislator's Convention 1946 was held in:
(a) Lahore (b) Kashmir
(c) Delhi (d) Karachi

51. Hussain Shaheed Suherwardi belonged to the province of:
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Balochistan (d) Bengal

52. Labour Party came into power in Britain:
(a) 1941 (b) 1942
(c) 1943 (d) 1945

53. Main points of cabinet Mission were:
(a) 8 (b) 6
(c) 4 (d) 2

54. According to the Cabinet Mission Plan, Punjab province was included in:
(a) Group (C) (b) Group (D)
(c) Group (B) (d) Group (A)

55. Quaid-e-Azam declared Direct Action Day on 16th August:
(a) 1946 (b) 1948
(c) 1947 (d) 1949

56. **Jogendra Nath Mandal belonged to the community of:**
(a) Muslim
(b) Brehman
(c) Kashtria
(d) Untouchable (Achoot)

57. **The British Prime Minister announced the end of the British rule in India in:**
(a) June 1948 (b) June 1947
(c) June 1946 (d) June 1949

58. **Who was the Chairman of the Boundary Commission for Punjab and Bengal?**
(a) Sir Radcliffe
(b) Durand
(c) Sydney Rowaltt
(d) Mount Batten

59. **According to the 3rd June Plan, the future status of Sindh province would be decided by:**
(a) Jirga
(b) Members of Assembly
(c) People
(d) Quaid-e-Azam

60. **The Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama arrived at eastern coast of Africa by taking a round of Cape of Good Hope in:**
(a) 1410 (b) 1420
(c) 1498 (d) 1480

61. **British established first outpost in Sub-continent at:**
(a) Surat (b) Chanai
(c) Lalicut (d) Goa

62. **The British East India Company got formed permission for trade in sub-continent from Mughal Emperor:**
(a) Jehangir and Humayon
(b) Jehangir and Babar
(c) Jehangir and Shah Jahan
(d) Jehangir and Akbar

63. **Which War was fought in 1757?**
(a) War of Independence
(b) War of Buxer
(c) Palasi War
(d) War of Mysore

64. **Nawab Siraj-ud-Doula was martyred by British in the battle of:**
(a) Khyber (b) Maysore
(c) Palasi (d) Panipat

65. **Battle of Buxar was fought in:**
(a) 1764 (b) 1770
(c) 1757 (d) 1857

66. **Sultan Tipu was martyred in:**
(a) 1745 (b) 1756
(c) 1787 (d) 1799

67. **The East India company finally came to an end in:**
(a) 1857 (b) 1858
(c) 1859 (d) 1860

68. **The Colonial rule of the British Government continued till:**
(a) 1867 (b) 1864
(c) 1947 (d) 1940

69. **Quaid-e-Azam was born on:**
(a) 25 December 1874
(b) 25 December 1876
(c) 25 December 1878
(d) 25 December 1872

70. **Quaid-e-Azam was born in:** **(Board 2014,16,18)**
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Mumbai (d) Madras

71. **Quaid-e-Azam was sent to Sindh's Madrassat-ul-Islam High School Karachi at the age of:**
(a) 10-years (b) 12-years
(c) 14-years (d) 15-years

72. **Quaid-e-Azam passed his matriculation in:**
(a) 1890 (b) 1891
(c) 1892 (d) 1893

73. **From where did Quaid-e-Azam get the education of Law?**
(a) Punjab University
(b) Aligarh College
(c) Quaid-e-Azam University
(d) Lincoln's Inn College

74. **Quaid-e-Azam went to England for higher education in:**
(a) 1892 (b) 1899
(c) 1890 (d) 1894

75. Quaid-e-Azam started practicing law at Bombay in:

(a) 1898 (b) 1896
(c) 1899 (d) 1906

76. Quaid-e-Azam died on:

(a) 11th September 1948
(b) 11th October 1948
(c) 11th November 1948
(d) 11th December 1948

77. Quaid-e-Azam was buried in:

(a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Bombay (d) Madras

78. When did Quaid-e-Azam demand new constitutional reform along with Hindu Leader Gokhale?

(a) 1913 (b) 1916
(c) 1918 (d) 1920

79. Montagu Chelmsford Reforms were presented in:

(a) 1918 (b) 1919
(c) 1920 (d) 1922

80. Nehru Report was presented in:

(a) 1928 (b) 1930
(c) 1932 (d) 1934

81. The First Round Table Conference was held in:

(a) 1928 (b) 1929
(c) 1930 (d) 1931

82. The Second Round Table Conference was held in:

(a) 1928 (b) 1929
(c) 1930 (d) 1931

83. The Third Round Table Conference was held in:

(a) 1930 (b) 1931
(c) 1932 (d) 1933

84. Congress Ministries were formed in:

(a) 1937 (b) 1939
(c) 1940 (d) 1942

85. On account of its majority, congress formed ministries in ___ provinces in 1937.

(a) 6 (b) 7
(c) 8 (d) 9

86. The Day of Deliverance was observed on:

(a) 22nd December 1939
(b) 3rd June 1947
(c) 14th August 1947
(d) 22nd June 1940



## ANSWER KEY

| 1 | a | 2 | d | 3 | c | 4 | c | 5 | c | 6 | a |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | d | 8 | b | 9 | a | 10 | b | 11 | c | 12 | c |
| 13 | a | 14 | d | 15 | a | 16 | b | 17 | a | 18 | b |
| 19 | c | 20 | d | 21 | d | 22 | c | 23 | b | 24 | a |
| 25 | b | 26 | a | 27 | d | 28 | d | 29 | c | 30 | d |
| 31 | c | 32 | a | 33 | c | 34 | c | 35 | d | 36 | b |
| 37 | b | 38 | c | 39 | a | 40 | b | 41 | c | 42 | a |
| 43 | b | 44 | c | 45 | b | 46 | d | 47 | c | 48 | c |
| 49 | c | 50 | c | 51 | d | 52 | d | 53 | b | 54 | c |
| 55 | a | 56 | d | 57 | a | 58 | a | 59 | b | 60 | c |
| 61 | a | 62 | c | 63 | c | 64 | c | 65 | a | 66 | d |
| 67 | b | 68 | c | 69 | b | 70 | b | 71 | a | 72 | c |
| 73 | d | 74 | a | 75 | b | 76 | a | 77 | b | 78 | a |
| 79 | b | 80 | a | 81 | c | 82 | d | 83 | c | 84 | a |
| 85 | b | 86 | a | | | | | | | | |

**Q49. When and why did the Muslim observe the Day of Deliverance on the appeal of Quaid-e-Azam?** (Board 2014)

**Ans. Day of Deliverance:**

In 1937 Congress, on account of its majority, formed ministries in 7 out of 11 provinces and tried to inflict injuries to the Muslims socially and politically. Quaid-e-Azam faced these conspiracies gallantly. At last, congress resigned from ministries. Therefore, on 22nd December 1939, Quaid-e-Azam put out an appeal to observe the day as a "Day of Deliverance" and thanksgiving as a mark of relief.

# LONG QUESTIONS

**Q3. Evaluate the main points of 3rd June, 1947 Plan.** (Board 2016,17)

**Ans. Background**

Muslim League joined the interim government as a political expedience, but Quaid-e-Azam decided not to participate in constituent assembly. This deflated both Wavell Plan and Cabinet Mission that resulted into suspension in legislation. In view of growing country level riots, British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee announced on February 20, 1947 that British Government will terminate its rule till June 1947 and, along with it, deployed Mountbatten as a new Viceroy in place of Lord Wavell. After the announcement of the British Prime Minister, the Admiral Scout of the British Royal Navy, Mountbatten, reached Delhi on March 22, 1947 as 19th and last Viceroy of the Sub-continent.

**Negotiations with Political Leaders**

The British Prime Minister dispatched Lord Mountbatten with clear instructions, who held meetings and negotiations with prominent leaders of all the parties of India in the first place. He called on Nawabs and Rajas of Local States. The point under consideration was how to lay out rules of partition. Congress leaders also started to understand the reality of two-nation theory one after another. Taking partition as inevitable, Lord Mountbatten chalked out the partition plan in collaboration with congress and obtained approval from the British Government. This plan is also called 3rd June Plan or Mountbatten Plan.



**All Parties Conference**

Lord Mountbatten held the All Parties Conference. Quaid-e-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Achariya Kirplalani and Baldev Singh participated in it. The viceroy explained the various aspects of the partition plan. Afterwards, he held separate meetings with the leaders of each party.

On 3rd June, 1947, the second session of the conference was conducted. All the parties approved the plan.

**Main Points of 3rd June 1947 Plan**

The British Government made the decision of partition the sub-continent and laid down the principles for marking the boundaries of both countries. The main points of 3rd June, 1947 Plan are given below.

**1. The Punjab and Bengal Province**

The Provincial Legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal were to meet in two groups, i.e., Muslim majority districts and non-Muslim majority districts. The members of the two parts of each Legislative Assembly sitting separately will be empowered to vote whether or not the Province should be partitioned. If any of the two decided in favour of the division of the province, then the Governor General would appoint a boundary commission to demarcate the Province.

**2. The North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)**

A referendum would be held in the North-West Frontier Province to ascertain whether they join Pakistan or India. The political issues of the Tribal Areas would be settled by the Government that is formed after the referendum. The Governor-General would conduct a referendum for this

purpose, he would have the co-operation of the Provincial Government.

**3. Sindh**

Sindh Assembly would decide the future status of the province through the majority of vote. It would be decided whether the province wished to join Pakistan or India. The European Members of Sindh Assembly would not have the right to vote.

**4. Balochistan**

Balochistan had not been given the status of province till then. According to Plan, the opinion of the Quetta Municipality and Shahi Jirga would be sought. The official members would not be included in voting.

**5. District Sylhet**

District of Sylhet in Assam had Muslim majority population. According to the Plan, it was decided to hold referendum in Sylhet. The referendum would be conducted after the partition of Bengal into two parts. If the majority of the people decides to join the East Bengal, they would form a part of Pakistan.

**6. Non-Muslim Majority Provinces**

The whole of Assam excluding Sylhet would become a part of India. Likewise Bihar, Oriss U.P, Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras would be included in India.

**7. Princely States**

There were 635 such states in the Sub-continent as were ruled by Nawabs or Rajas. So important states include Jammu & Kashmir, Kapurthala, Bikaner, Hyderabad Deccan, Sawat, I Patiala, Bahawalpur and Junagadh, these states were also given the option to decide their futu and join the country of their own choice.

**Conclusion**

Lord Mountbatten sketched 3rd June Plan secretly with Congress leaders as a conspiracy and deprived the Muslims most of the Muslim majority regions, so that in wake of weak Pakistan Muslims will be constrained very soon to live with India again, but with the grace of Allah Almighty, Quaid-e-Azam with his vision and leadership qualities, set Pakistan on its feet just within the time span of 13 years and the dreams of Congress leaders shattered into pieces.

**Q4. Describe the background of the Pakistan Resolution, its basic points and the reaction of Hindus at the approval of this Resolution.** **(Board 2013,18)**

**Ans. Introduction:**

The 27th Annual Session of All India Muslim League was held at Lahore in the historical park "Iqbal Park" on 23rd of March 1940. It was presided over by Quaid-e-Azam Muhamm Ali Jinnah (R.A). Great personalities like Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, Chaudhary Khaleeq-uz-Zaman, Qazi Muhammad Issa, Sir Abdullah Haroon, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar and Moulana Abdul Haamid Badayooni were present in this session. A large number of the Muslims from all over the Sub-continent participated in the session. A resolution named "Lahore Resolution" was presented in the session by the Tiger of Bengal A.K. Fazl-ul-Haque. It was passed unanimously among the cheers. Thus on this historical day, the Muslims identified their destination.

**Background of Pakistan Resolution**

The basic reasons on which Muslims of sub-continent demanded a separate state are the following:

**i. Demand for Hindu Raj:**

The Muslims wanted to secure themselves against the domination of Hinduism. The Hindu parties were making demand for Hindu Raj. If the united sub-continent had got freedom, it would have been a permanent form of Hindu Authority. It was a must to get rid of the dominance of the Hindus and it was possible only if the Sub-continent was divided.

**ii. Sectarian Riots**

Inspite of the presence of the British Rule, the blood of the Muslims was shed mercilessly in

sectarian riots.

**iii. Status in the Society**

The Muslims were given less status in the society. They could not lead a dignified and graceful life in the Hindu Society that believes in caste system, colour and creed and the Hindus could never agree to give the Muslims equal social status.

**iv. Danger to the Muslim Culture**

In the second half of the nineteenth century and during the beginning of the twentieth century, the Hindus continued their attempts to wipe out the language, culture and the civilization of the Muslims. It seemed clear that if India got freedom as a single country, the culture, civilization and the language of the Muslims would always be in danger.

**v. Establishment of Islamic State**

The Muslims wanted to establish a state in the name of Islam where they could lead their individual as well as collective lives freely in accordance with the principles laid by Islam.

**vi. Suggestions for Partition**

In different periods, different visionaries gave the signs about the partition of the Sub-continent. All these suggestions were the basis of Pakistan Resolution.

**vii. Allama Iqbal**

Allama Muhammad Iqbal (R.A), while presiding over the annual session of All India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930 presented a clear plan in a forceful and argumentative manner.

**viii. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali**

Chaudhary Rehmat Ali prepared a pamphlet "Now or Never" and distributed it among the participants of third Round Table Conference being held in London.

**ix. Sindh Muslim League**

Sindh Muslim League passed a resolution in the favour of partition.

**x. Demand of the Millat**

In 1940, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) got the Resolution of Pakistan passed and formed it as a demand of the Millat.

**Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) Presidential Address**

While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. The main points of his address are as under.

- The Muslims are a separate nation because their customs, traditions, civilization, culture and above all religion is different from Hindus. Inspite of the fact that they had been living together for centuries, both have their distinctive identification. If the Sub-continent gets freedom in the form of United India, the rights of the Muslims will not be protected.
- The demand of the Muslims for a separate country is not unhistorical. Ireland got freedom from England; Spain and Portugal became separate states; Czechoslovakia got a separate identification as a result of the partition. The problem in India is not of an inter-communal character but manifestly of an international one, and it must be treated as such.
- British India is a Sub-continent. It is not a country or homeland of a nation. Many nations are living here and their interests are separate from one another.

**Test of the Resolution**

The Resolution declared: "No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless geographical contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary. That the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in majority as in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign". It further reads, "That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in

the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political and administrative and other rights of the minorities, with their consultation. Arrangements thus should be made for the security of Muslims where they were in a minority".

**Reaction to the Resolution**

The Congress leaders began to express their views against the Resolution. The Resolution was ridiculed / Gandhi and the Congress opposed the Resolution absolutely.

**i) Hindu Press:**

The Hindu Newspapers "The Hindustan Times", "Modern Review" and "Amrita Bazar Patrika" wrote editorials against the plan of partition. All India Muslim League named this Resolution as "Lahore Resolution" but the Hindu Press ridiculously began to write it as "Pakistan Resolution". The Muslim leaders adopted this new term and today it is called "Pakistan Resolution".

**ii. British Press:**

The British Press called this Resolution "The Pakistan of Jinnah."

**Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Pakistan Resolution was the result of Two-Nation Theory. The Hindu leaders were against it because they wanted to keep the Muslims under their slavery but this resolution became a milestone in the achievement of Pakistan.

**Q5. Why were the Elections of 1945-46 held? How did the results of these election benefit the Muslim?**

**Ans. Background**

After the failure of Simla Conference, it was necessary to estimate the position of political parties in the eyes of the people and which party can run the future of the Sub-continent. In these circumstances, in order to discover the public trends, the British Government announced of holding the General Election. It was decided that the Central and Provincial Legislature elections would be held in December 1945 and January, 1946 respectively. All the political parties of India announced to contest the elections.



**Manifesto of Congress**

It was the manifesto of Congress that South-Asia will be liberated as a single unit. No scheme of partition will be acceptable to them. Congress claimed itself to be the representative of all the communities and sections of the people living in the sub-continent and that the Muslims also agreed to the view point of the Congress.

**Manifesto of Muslim League**

Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) affirmed that the General Elections will prove plebiscite regarding Pakistan. If the Muslims stood with the Muslim League, it meant they wanted Pakistan. Otherwise the demand for a separate homeland should be considered as rejected.

Muslim League wanted the partition of South-Asia in accordance with the Pakistan Resolution. So the Muslims could have full authority in the areas having Muslims in majority.

**Election Campaign of Congress**

All the political parties launched huge election campaigns Congress wanted to frustrate Muslim League at any cost. Its leaders toured the length and breadth of India.

**Congress Elections Alliances**

Congress made Election Alliances with Unionist Party, Ahraar, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind and other Muslim parties and took every possible step to create obstacles in the way of the Muslim League.

**Election Campaign of Muslim League**

On the other hand, since the Elections were an issue of life and death for the Muslims, the leaders of the Muslim League toured countrywide. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A), in spite of his falling health,

made stormy tours to make the Muslims aware of the need of the hour. Muslim League began to gain popularity rapidly. Many Muslim leaders disaffiliated themselves from their political groups and joined Muslim League.

**Challenge of Quaid-e-Azam**

Quaid-e-Azam (R.A), in his public meetings, challenged the Congress openly and bluntly that Muslims League will prove its demand for Pakistan in the elections and the Muslims of Sub-continent will not be satisfied until they get Pakistan. The Muslims expressed their sentiments enthusiastically. The Muslim students also came forward. The groups comprising of Muslims League Workers spread in each corner of the country.

**Election Slogans of Muslims**

The atmosphere echoed with the slogans *"Ban kay rahay ga Pakistan", "Lay kay rahain gay Pakistan" and "Pakistan ka matlab kia, La IlaahaIllallah"*. With every passing day, the stand-point of Muslim League became stronger.

**Result of the Election of Central Legislature Assembly**

The Central Legislature election were held in December, 1945. These elections were held on the basis of separate electorates. Thirty seats were reserved for the Muslims throughout the Sub-continent. Candidates of Muslim League won the election on all the thirty reserved seats. Thus, Muslim League got cent per cent success.

**Result of the Election of Provincial Legislature Assemblies**

The Provincial Legislature elections were held in 1946. In all the .Provincial Legislatures, altogether 492 seats were reserved for the Muslims. Muslim League captured 428 seats. Thus, Muslim League got splendid victory at provincial level too.

**Conclusion**

Many political parties had supported Congress in elections, the Muslim League defeated them all. The results of the elections strengthened the foundation of Pakistan. No power in the world could stop the creation of Pakistan now.

**Q6. Describe the role of Quaid-e-Azam in the creation of Pakistan.** **(Board 2013,15)**

**Ans. Introduction**

The personality of Quaid-e-Azam changed the fate of the Muslims in South Asia. He compelled the British as well as the Hindus for the partition of India. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on 25th December, 1876 in Karachi. After passing his matriculation, he went to London for higher education. There he joined Lincoln's Inn College (now university) to get the education of law. On his return, he started practicing law at Bombay (Mumbai) in 1896. He joined All-India Muslim League in 1913. Afterwards, he got busy with changing the course of history of the Muslims. His intellectual politics eradicated the British Colonialism. After Pakistan came into being, he was appointed as the first Governor General of Pakistan. He died on 11th September, 1948 in Karachi and was buried there.

**Role of Quaid-e-Azam:**

Following points the role of Quaid-e-Azam for creation of Pakistan:

**1. Ambassador of Peace**

In 1916, Quaid-e-Azam united both nations, the Hindus and the Muslims under Lucknow Pact. He got the right of separate electorate for the Muslims acknowledged and got the title of Ambassador of Peace.

**2. Constitutional Reforms**

He alongwith Hindu leader, Gokhale demanded new constitutional reforms in 1913. Again in 1919, his efforts for the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms are of great significance.

**3. Rowlatt Act**

In 1919, Sir Sydney Rowlatt passed an act, named as The Rowlatt Act. It was a black law. The

administration was given unlimited powers and the civil rights were uprooted. Quaid-e-Azam raised his voice against it. He wrote to the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford, "In my opinion, the government that passes or sanctions such a law in time of peace, forfeits its claim to be called a civilised government."

**4. Delhi-Muslim Proposals**

In Delhi-Muslim Proposals, 1927 Quaid-e-Azam withdrew the right of separate electorate from the Muslims and told the Muslims to cooperate with Congress but it could not be fulfilled.

**5. Fourteen Points**

Quaid-e-Azam rejected Nehru Report in 1928 and presented his own famous Fourteen Points in 1929. These points determined the goal of the Muslims of Sub-continent.

**6. Round Table Conferences**

Quaid-e-Azam participated in the Round Table Conferences (1930-31) in England. During those conferences, he maintained the national identity and dignity of the Muslims.

**7. Guidance to Freedom Movement**

Being a wise and foresighted political leader, he injected a new life into the dead body of the Muslim League in 1935-36 and guided the freedom movement in the right direction.

**8. Day of Deliverance**

In 1937 Congress formed ministries in 7 out of 11 provinces. They inflicted social and political injuries to the Muslims. Quaid-e-Azam faced their conspiracies for two years. At last, Congress resigned from ministries in 1939. Quaid-e-Azam told the Muslims to observe 22nd December, 1939 as a "Day of Deliverance" and thanks giving as a mark of relief.

**9. Lucknow Session**

In October, 1937, Quaid-e-Azam was unanimously accepted as a leader in the Muslim League session at Lucknow. He toured the length and the breadth of the Sub-continent on emergency basis.

**10. Explain Two Nation Theory**

Pakistan Resolution was presented in 1940 at Lahore. He presided over that session of Muslim League. In his address, he explained Two Nation Theory and explained the basis of the demand of Pakistan.



**11. Reconciliation Role**

From 1940 to 1945 on, one side he made many efforts for reconciliation between the Government and political parties, and on the other side, between the Muslim League and the Congress. Among them, Cripps Mission, Jinnah-Gandhi Talks and Simla Conference are worth-mentioning.

**12. Elections 1945-46**

It was the fruit of his efforts that the Muslim League met with success in 1945-46 Elections. He made all the conspiracies of the Hindus and the British unsuccessful. At last, Lord Mountbatten presented 3rd June, 1947 Plan promising to establish Pakistan.

**Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Quaid-e-Azam was such a leader that he did not care for his health but worked day and night for the creation of Pakistan. Such leaders are born in centuries. He died on 11th September, 1948 in Karachi and was buried there.

**Q7. Narrate the British Colonial System in India.** (Board 2016,18)

**Ans. Background**

The British came to the Sub-continent for the purpose of trade. They wanted to get a big market for their products. They also saw that they could get manpower and raw material from here for their industry. Firstly, they looted the local people on the name of trade. Then they began to set their feet by fortifying trade centres. In this way they established their colonies. They ruled over

s. -continent till August 1947. They only considered the sub-continent a market for their products. They did not pay any attention towards its development. A brief history of the colonial rule is given as under.

**1. What is Colonialism?**

The system of government developed by the European nations after they had established their authority over Asia and many countries of Africa is called Colonialism.

**2. Purpose of Colonialism**

Colonialism was basically established to protect and extend the interests of the foreign rulers. Its main purpose was to establish authority over other countries and utilize their resources for own interest. They found market for their commodities. They also got cheap man-power and raw material from here for their industry. They also wanted to show their authority and superiority over the other nations of the world.

**3. The Portuguese**

Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese navigator. He arrived at Calicut, a sea-port of South Subcontinent, with the help of an Arab sailor. The Hindu Raja of Calicut gave him many privileges for trade. Gradually, the Portuguese began to settle here.

There was no unity among the local rulers in the $16^{th}$ century. Their military power was very weak. So they could not face the mechanisation of Portuguese. The Portuguese occupied Goa and the coastal areas around it. They fortified themselves and made much money.

**4. Other European Nations**

Other nations of Europe especially the Dutch, the Spanish, the French and British also started to settle in other continents. They looted the local people in the name of trade. Then they began to set their feet by fortifying trade centres. In this way they established their colonies.

**5. The French**

The French began to settle on the coastal areas of Pandi Chari. They began to establish their authority in the Sub-continent. They fortified themselves and occupied vast area. But the French could not succeed against the British. The British drove the French out of the Sub-continent.



**6. East India Company**

The British East India Company got permission from Mughal Emperor Jehangir for trade in the Sub-continent. They looted the local population in trade. Slowly they got power and established their outpost at Surat. Then they established more outposts on the coast of Chennai.

**7. War of Palasi**

During $18^{th}$ and $19^{th}$ centuries, the British took the benefit of disunity of local rulers and occupied most of the areas of the Sub-continent. In 1757, in Palasi War, the British defeated ruler of Bengal, Nawab Siraj-ud-Doula. There from started rapid expansion of their colonial rule.

**8. War of Buxer**

In 1764, the British defeated Mughal ruler Shah Alam Sani and Mir Qasim in the battle of Buxar. Then Bengal and Oadh were occupied by the British.

**9. Haider Ali**

Haider Ali was the ruler of Mysore. It was a powerful Muslim state. He manfully resisted against increasing force of the British. The British could not get that state from the Muslims in his life.

**10. Tipu Sultan**

Tipu Sultan became the ruler of Mysore after the death of his father Haider Ali. He continued jihad against the British. The British formed an alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad and Marhattas in 1799. Sultan Tipu fought bravely like a lion but was martyred in the battle. With this the British not only occupied Mysore but also expanded their authority to many other areas. By the end of $19^{th}$ century, the British had reached to the West of the Sub-continent i.e. Punjab and KPK.

**11. War of Freedom**

The inhabitants of Sub-continent tried to restore their freedom. They fought War of Freedom against the British. They had no leaders, limited sources and lack of organization. So they had to face the failure. With this, the colonial rule of the British was established hand and foot in the Sub-continent.

The East India Company came to an end in 1858 and the Sub-continent was given under the direct control of the British Crown.

**12. Strategy of the British**

i. To provide raw materials to feed the various manufacturing industries of Britain.

ii. To strengthen the British Economy in order to get its economic power acknowledged by the World.

iii. To use the Sub-continent as a markets for British manufactures.

iv. To get the Britain acknowledged as a major military power in the world and to introduce the English as a superior nation.

v. To prolong the rule under the formula of "Divide and Rule" by exaggerating differences between the Muslims and the Hindus.

**Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Colonialism was basically established to protect and extend the interests of the foreign rulers. Its main purpose was to establish authority over other countries and utilize their resources for own interest. They found market for their commodities. They only considered the sub-continent a market for their products. They did not pay any attention towards its development. They wanted to show their authority and superiority over the other nations of the world.



**Q8. Write the salient features of the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946.** **(Board 2015,17)**

**Ans. Background:**

In 1945, Labour party came into power in Britain. Noticing the increasing political restlessness in India, the British Prime Minister, Lord Atlee sent a Cabinet Mission to India. Since all the members belonged to British cabinet, it was called Cabinet Mission.

**Members of Mission:**

The Commission consisted of three Ministers:

i. Sir Stafford Cripps  ii. Mr. A.V. Alexander  iii. Lord Pethick Lawrence

**Purposes of Mission:**

This mission had two basic purposes:

- The first purpose was to determine the Constitutional Status of India and the form of the Government.
- The second purpose was to bridge the gap between the Muslim and the Hindus, and try to convince to Muslims to live in the united India. But the General Elections proved that it was quite impossible.

**Talks with different Political Leaders:**

The members of the Cabinet Mission held talks with different political leaders in the Sub-Continent. They exchanged their views with Governors and Chief Ministers. They found the views of Governor General too. Both major parties, Muslim League and Congress, had clear view-points. Muslim League declared that the only solution to the issues was the partition of the Sub-continent and the creation of Pakistan. On the other hand, Congress, on the basis of single nation, strongly opposed any type of partition in the South Asia. It negated the Two-Nation theory and denied the idea of Pakistan.

**Proposals of Cabinet Mission:**

On 16th May, 1946 the members of the Cabinet Mission announced a plan of their own. The

ient features of the plan were as under:

**1. Sub-continent, A Union:**

The Sub-continent should be a Union consisting of many provinces and several states. A federation should be formed. The Union should deal with the subjects of defence, foreign affairs and communications. The Union should have the powers to raise the finances required for the above subjects. All subjects other than the union subjects shall be vest with the provinces.

**2. Formation of Provincial Groups:**

The provinces of India were to form three groups:

**Group A:** Hindu majority provinces of Madras, Bombay (Mumbai), U.P, C.P, Bihar and Orissa.

**Group B:** Muslim majority Provinces like Punjab, North West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Balochistan and Sindh.

**Group C:** Bengal and Assam

It should be a Union of new nature forming Central organization, Provincial Organization and Group Organization. The powers of Union and provinces were explained in the proposals of the Cabinet Mission but so far as the distribution of powers between Provincial and Group Organizations was concerned, it was said that these will be decided by the Provincial and Group Organizations themselves. The provinces and states will be given seats in the Central Legislature as well as in the cabinet on the basis of their population. Keeping in view the proportion of population, each province will be given representation.

**3. Elections of the Central Legislature:**

The members of the Provincial Assemblies will elect the Central Legislature. The Central Legislature will frame the constitution for the whole of the country. After the Central Constitution is framed, all the three provincial groups will prepare their own constitutions.



**4. Interim Government:**

An Interim Government would be set up immediately. This government will run the system till the constitution is framed. The Interim Government will consist of the representatives of major parties. All the ministers in the Interim Government will be local. No British will be included in the cabinet. The cabinet will have autonomy in administrative affairs. After the Central Constitution is framed, any province could change its group if it thought necessary. Every Province would be empowered to join the group of its own choice.

**5. Separation from Union:**

If one or two provinces from the three groups of provinces decided to separate from the Union, they could do so but after ten years. This point granted the right to the Muslim majority areas of Group B and Group C to make Pakistan after ten years. Thus, the process of partition will complete automatically.

**6. Veto Power:**

To appease and calm down the Congress, a point was added to the proposals made by the Commission that if a political party dislikes the proposals given by Cabinet Mission, it can veto it. However, the right to join the Interim Government will be given to only political party which accepts the proposals. They thought that as the demand of Muslim League "Pakistan" is not being accepted, so it will reject the proposals. Thus, Congress will approve the Cabinet Mission Plan to form the Central Interim Government alone.

**Reactions of Political Parties:**

**i) Congress:**

As an immediate reaction, the politicians of Congress liked the Cabinet Mission Plan much. After long deliberations, Congress announced to accept half of the Plan. It accepted the formation of Interim Government and making of constitution but rejected the grouping of provinces.

**ii R[illegible]slim League:**

Muslim League authorized Quaid-e-Azam to make final decision. Contrary to expectations of all the circles. Quaid-e-Azam accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan. Quaid-e-Azam asked the Viceroy and members of the Cabinet Mission to implement the Plan as a whole because a major party i.e., Muslim League had accepted it. The Government backed out of its promise and did not agree to form the Interim Government without Congress. The Government was frightened of the Congress, so it deviated from principles. Quaid-e-Azam felt deeply grieved at this breach of promise and he announced Direct Action. Muslim League declared 16th August, 1946 as Direct Action Day.

**Conclusion**

If would not be an exaggeration to say that Cabinet Mission Plan was a step in right direction toward establishment of Pakistan because Quaid-e-Azam put the congress leaders in deep water by accepting the plan at the point of separation of provinces from the Union. Hindus who were not in favour of given Muslims a separate state even after the 10 years of approval of plan did not realize that a visionary man like Quaid-e-Azam would be able to achieve it in no time and thus in this way Pakistan appeared on the map of the world within one year and three month after the Cabinet Mission Plan.

# 03 LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

**Q.1 Circle the correct answer.**

1. **The highest peak of Kohistan-e-Hindukush is:**
   (a) Malika Parbat (b) Tirich Mir
   (c) Nanga Parbat (d) Everest
2. **In the southern area of Pakistan, there is mountain range of:**
   (a) Himalayas
   (b) Koh-e-Karakoram
   (c) Koh-e-Kirthar
   (d) Koh-e-Sufaid
3. **The total area of Pakistan is:**
   (a) 696095 Square km **(Board 2014,15,17)**
   (b) 795095 Square km
   (c) 796096 Square km
   (d) 896096 Square km
4. **To the south of Pakistan lies:**
   (a) Bay of Bengal **(Board 2013,16,18)**
   (b) The Arabian Sea
   (c) The Persian Gulf
   (d) Iran
5. **How much part of the total area of Pakistan is covered with forest?** **(Board 2013,15,16,17)**
   (a) 0.5 (b) 5
   (c) 15 (d) 25
6. **Along the border of Pakistan and China, there is mountain range of:** **(Board 2014)**
   (a) Himalayas (b) Siwalik
   (c) Karakoram (d) Hindukush
7. **Shahrah-e-Resham connects Pakistan with China through:** **(Board 2013)091103007**
   (a) Khunjerab Pass (b) Khyber Pass
   (c) Tochi Pass (d) Gomal Pass
8. **The national animal of Pakistan is:** **(Board 2014,17,18)**
   (a) Chakor (b) Markhor
   (c) Deer (d) Lion
9. **What is Durand line?**
   (a) Pak-China boundary
   (b) Pak-Afghan boundary
   (c) Pak-Iran boundary
   (d) Pak-India boundary
10. **What is Kareez?**
    (a) Underground water channel
    (b) Lakes
    (c) Water falls
    (d) Sub-marine
11. **Biafo is:**
    (a) Glacier (b) River
    (c) Barrage (d) Pass
12. **What is Tochi?**
    (a) Sea (b) Desert
    (c) River (d) Glacier
13. **What is Kotri?**
    (a) Barrage (b) Moutain
    (c) Lake (d) Desert
14. **Which Pakistani border is secured due to Northern Mountain of Pakistan?**
    (a) Eastern (b) Western
    (c) Northern (d) Southern
15. **Pakistan is divided into how many climatic regions?**
    (a) 2 (b) 3
    (c) 4 (d) 5
16. **River Indus enters Pakistan at:**
    (a) Peshawar (b) Skardu
    (c) Gilgit (d) Chitral
17. **The Punjab plain stretches from Potowar to:**
    (a) Bahawalpur
    (b) Multan
    (c) Mithin kot
    (d) Rajanpur
18. **Desert is the area that receives rainfall less than:**
    (a) 10 inches (b) 12 inches
    (c) 14 inches (d) 16 inches
19. **In which areas is the level of noise pollution higher?**
    (a) Urban
    (b) Rural
    (c) Coastal
    (d) Desert

20. In which mountain range Shahrah-e-Resham situated?
(a) Karakoram
(b) Kirther
(c) Coastal
(d) Desert

21. The desert of Kharan is situated in which province of Pakistan? (Board 2015,16,18)
(a) Punjab (b) Balochistan
(c) Sindh (d) K.P.K.P

## ADDITIONAL MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

22. When Pakistan was named as Islamic Republic of Pakistan?
(a) 1947 (b) 1956
(c) 1962 (d) 1973

23. Pakistan is situated to the South of the continent.
(a) Africa (b) Australia
(c) Europe (d) Asia

24. Which country lies to the East of Pakistan? (Board 2015,17)
(a) India (b) China
(c) Afghanistan (d) Iran

25. To the North of Pakistan lies:
(a) China (b) Afghanistan
(c) India (d) Iran

26. Which country lies to the North West of Pakistan? (Board 2014,16)
(a) Afghanistan (b) Russia
(c) India (d) China

27. Which country lies to South-West of Pakistan?
(a) India (b) China
(c) Iran (d) Russia

28. What is the main cause of strained relations between Pakistan and India?
(a) Gurdaspur (b) Siachin
(c) Kashmir (d) Kargil

29. The adjoining border of Pakistan and India is ________ long.
(a) 1600Km (b) 2250Km
(c) 8126Km (d) 500 Km

30. The adjoining border of Pakistan and Afghanistan is _____ long.
(a) 1600Km (b) 2250Km
(c) 8126Km (d) 500 Km

31. The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called:
(a) Shahrah-e-Resham (b) Durand line
(c) Pak Line (d) Iran

32. Which states are situated to the north-west of Pakistan besides Afghanistan?
(a) Central Asian States
(b) Southern Asian States
(c) West-Eastern States
(d) Gulf States

33. Pakistan is divided into how many parts with respect to physical features?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

34. A high piece of land is called:
(a) Plateau (b) Mountain
(c) Glacier (d) Pass

35. How many mountain ranges are situated in Pakistan?
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

36. The highest mountain range of the lesser Himalayan range is called:
(a) Pir Panjal (b) Nanga Parbat
(c) Tirichmir (d) Takht-e-Suleman

37. The most beautiful place in salt range is:
(a) Swat (b) Chitral
(c) Kaghan (d) Sakesar

38. What is the height of K-2? (Board 2014)
(a) 7772m (b) 8212m
(b) 8212m (d) 8611m

39. The highest peak of the Sulaiman mountain range is:
(a) Trichimir (b) Nanga Parbat
(c) Pir Panjal (d) Takht-e-Sulaiman

40. The historical passage between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called:
(a) Lawari Pass (b) Khyber Pass
(c) Gomal Pass (d) Tochi Pass

41. Which is the biggest salt lake in Pakistan?
(a) Manchher
(b) Hamoon-e-Mashkhel
(c) Saiful-Maluk
(d) Dumandi

42. **Which desert lies to the west of upper Indus plain?**
(a) Kharan (b) Thar
(c) Thal (d) Pokhran

43. **The Indus plain stretches from Mithon Kot to:**
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Thatha
(c) Lasbella (d) Sukkhar

44. **Which desert lies to the east of Lower Indus plain?**
(a) Pokhran (b) Thal
(c) Kharan (d) Thar

45. **The average temperature of coastal areas is:**
(a) 30°C (b) 31°C
(c) 32°C (d) 33°C

46. **The freezing points starts at:**
(a) 0°C (b) 2°C
(c) 4°C (c) 6°C

47. **The snow that becomes hard for remaining at a place for years and moves towards lower height is called:**
(a) Pass (b) Land sliding
(c) Glacier (d) Kareez

48. **Which part of Pakistan is surrounded from three sides by mountains?**
(a) Northern (b) Southern
(c) Western (d) Eastern

49. **Which is the national bird of Pakistan?**
(a) Chakor (b) Patridge
(c) Quail (d) Duck

50. **The land between two rivers is called:**
(a) Lake (b) Doaba
(c) Barrage (d) Dam

51. **How many big deserts are in Pakistan?**
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

52. **The oldest and the biggest sea-port of Pakistan:**
(a) Karachi (b) Gawadar
(c) Qasim (d) Pasni

53. **Which Highway has been built to link Karachi and Gawadar?**
(a) Resham (b) Faisal
(c) Coastal (d) Quaid-e-Azam

54. **What type of forests are found in the coastal region of Pakistan?**
(a) Bella (b) Mangrove
(c) Evergreen (d) Thorny

55. **Excess and lack of underground water is called:**
(a) Water logging and salinity
(b) Pollution
(c) Flood
(d) Soil Erosion

56. **How much acres of land in Pakistan is suffering from salinity and water logging?**
(a) 10 million (b) 20 million
(c) 30 million (d) 40 million

57. **How much area of forest is necessary for mild climate in a country?**
(a) 5-10% (b) 10-15%
(c)15-20% (d) 20-25%



## ANSWER KEY

| 1 | b | 2 | c | 3 | c | 4 | b | 5 | b |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | c | 7 | a | 8 | b | 9 | b | 10 | a |
| 11 | a | 12 | c | 13 | a | 14 | c | 15 | c |
| 16 | b | 17 | c | 18 | a | 19 | a | 20 | a |
| 21 | b | 22 | b | 23 | d | 24 | a | 25 | a |
| 26 | a | 27 | c | 28 | c | 29 | a | 30 | b |
| 31 | b | 32 | a | 33 | b | 34 | b | 35 | b |
| 36 | a | 37 | d | 38 | d | 39 | d | 40 | b |

| 41 | b | 42 | c | 43 | b | 44 | d | 45 | c |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | a | 47 | c | 48 | a | 49 | a | 50 | b |
| 51 | b | 52 | a | 53 | c | 54 | b | 55 | a |
| 56 | b | 57 | d | | | | | | |

## SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

**Q2. Answer the Short Questions:**

**Q1. Write five reasons of decreasing forests.** (Board 2014,16,17)

**Ans. Reasons of Decreasing Forests:**

The five reasons of decreasing forests are:

1. Excessive cutting of trees.
2. Increase in water logging and salinity.
3. Environmental pollution.
4. Diseases of trees
5. Decrease in rainfall

**Q2. Describe the location of Pakistan.**

**/ Give the location and area of Pakistan.**

**Ans. Location of Pakistan:** (Board 2014,17,18)

1. Pakistan is located between latitudes 23° ½ and 37° N and longitudes 61° and 77° E
2. In the **East** of Pakistan lies India
3. In the **North** China
4. In the **North-West** Afghanistan
5. In the **West** Iran
6. In the **South** Arabian Sea

The total area of Pakistan is 796,096 square kilometers.

**Q3. State five causes of soil pollution.** (Board 2013,16)

**Ans. Causes of Soil Pollution:**

The five causes of soil pollution are:

1. Releasing used water of housing and factories.
2. Spraying pesticides on crops and using chemical fertilizers.
3. Natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods etc.
4. Salinity and Water logging.
5. Heaps of domestic and industrial wastage.

**Q4. In which mountain range are Tochi Pass and Gomal Pass are situated?** (Board 2015)

**Ans. Tochi Pass and Gomal Pass:**

Tochi Pass and Gomal Pass are situated in the Waziristan Hills of Western Mountain Ranges.

**Q5. Write the types of pollution.**

**Ans. Types of Pollution:** (Board 2013,14,15,18)

The types of pollution are:

1. Air Pollution
2. Water Pollution
3. Soil Pollution
4. Noise Pollution

**Q6. Write the names of five glaciers located in Pakistan.** (Board 2015)

**Ans. Names of Glaciers:**

The names of five huge glaciers located in Pakistan are: Siachen, Baltoro, Biafo, Hispar and Rimo.

**Q7. What are the hazards to our environment now-a-days?** (Board 2015

**Ans. Hazards to our Environment:**

Today, our environment is facing the following major hazards:

1. Salinity and Water logging.
2. Deforestation.
3. Desertification.
4. Increase in environmental pollution.

**Q8. Describe five steps taken by the government to decrease the industrial pollution.** (Board 2015)

**Ans. Industrial Pollution:**

Five steps taken by the government to decrease the industrial pollution are:

1. Industrial areas to shifted outside the cities.
2. Increase in plantation of trees.
3. Proper disposal of industrial waste.
4. Installation of Water Treatment Plants.
5. Proper legislation to decrease industrial pollution.

**Q9. Which is the famous peak in the Greater Himalayans range?**

**Ans. Famous Peak:** (Board 2014,16)

The famous peak in the Greater Himalayans range is Nanga Parbat. It is 8126 meters higher above the sea level.

**Q. Write the names of five natural regions of Pakistan.** (Board 2017)

**Ans. Natural Regions of Pakistan:**

Pakistan is divided into following five natural regions:

1. Plain Region
2. Desert Region
3. Coastal Region
4. Tropical and Sub-Tropical Region
5. Dry and semi-dry mountain Region

**Q11. What is the importance of Afghanistan and the countries of Central Asia for Pakistan?** (Board 2017)

**Ans. Afghanistan and the Countries of Central Asia:**

Afghanistan is situated to the North-West of Pakistan. The adjoining border with Afghanistan is called the Durand Line, which is 2250km long.

In the North-West of Pakistan, there are Central Asian Republics Kazkahstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. Central Asian Republics are rich in oil and gas reserves. All these republics are landlocked. These are located away from the ocean. They own no coast. Therefore, they have to pass through Pakistan in order to access the ocean. Pakistan has religious, cultural and economic relations with these Islamic States.

**Q12. What steps are being taken by the Government to improve forests?**

**Ans. Steps to Improve Forests:**

Some of the steps Government is taking to improve forests are:

1. Tree plantation campaign is launched twice a year.
2. The Government imports various seeds, grows nurseries and provides the plants to the people.
3. Advertisement campaign carried out through-out the year via electronic and print media to create awareness.

**Q13. Where is Toba Kakar mountain range situated?** (Board 2013,14,16,17,18)

**Ans. Toba Kakar Mountain Range:**

Toba Kakar mountain range is situated along the Afghan border to the South of Waziristan Hills. It extends from North-East towards South-West till it ends in the north of Quetta.



## ADDITIONAL SHORT QUESTIONS

**Q14. What is the full name of Pakistan?**

**Ans. Name of Pakistan:**

The full name of Pakistan is The Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

**Q15. What is meant by physical environment?**

**Ans.** Location, relief features and climate of any country is known as physical environment.

**Q16. Why the relation between Pakistan and India is not good?**

**Ans.** The reasons due to which relationship of Pakistan and India is not good are as under:

i. Kashmir issue
ii. Boundary issue
iii. Water issue
iv. To make him super power

**Q17. What is Durand Line?**

**Ans. Durand Line:** (Board 2014)

The adjoining border of Pakistan and Afghanistan is called the Durand Line.

**Q18. In the North-west Pakistan which Central Asian States are located?**

**Ans. Central Asian States:**

The Central Asian Republics Kazakhistan, Uzbekis-tan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan are located in the North-west of Pakistan.

**Q19. Which are the important sea-ports of Pakistan? /Explain the trading importance of Karachi Sea Port.** (Board 2017)

**Ans. Sea-ports of Pakistan:**

Karachi, Port Qasim, Pasni and Gawadar are the important sea-ports of Pakistan. With reference to national and international trade Karachi Sea Port have its significant status.

**Q20. Write down the names of South-Eastern Muslim Countries.**

**Ans. South-Eastern Muslim Countries:**
Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam are the South-Eastern Muslim countries.

**Q21. Pakistan is divided in to how many parts with respect to physical features? / Give an account of physical features of Pakistan.**

**Ans. Physical Features of Pakistan:**

Pakistan is divided in to three major parts with respect to physical features.

i. Mountain ranges ii. Plateau iii. Plains

**Q22. What is mountain?**

**Ans. Mountain:**

The high piece of land that has rocky, uneven and steepy surface is called a mountain.

**Q23. Name the main mountain ranges of Pakistan.**

**Ans. Mountain Ranges of Pakistan:**

There are three big mountain ranges in Pakistan:

1. Northern Mountain Ranges
2. Central Mountain Ranges
3. Western Mountain Ranges

**Q24. Which are the healthy places in Northern Mountain Ranges?**

**Ans. Healthy Places:**

Murree, Ayubia, Nathiagali, Kaghan, Lipa Valley, Skardu, Swat Valley, Kalam, Neelam Valley, Bagh, Hunza, Chitral, Chilas and Gilgit are the healthy places of Northern Mountain ranges.

**Q25. Where is beautiful Kashmir valley located?**

**Ans. Beautiful Kashmir Valley:**

The beautiful valley of Kashmir is located between the Pir Panjal range and The Greater Himalayan Range.

**Q26. Which is the second highest peak in the world and what is its height?**

**Ans. Second Highest Peak in the World:**

Mt. Godwin Austin or K-2 is the second highest peak of the world. It reaches to a height of 8611 metres.

**Q27. Where is Shahrah-e-Resham and which two countries are connected with it?**

**Ans. Shahrah-e-Resham:**

Shahrah-e-Resham, which is also known as Karakorm highway pass through Karakorm range and connects Pakistan and China via Khunjrab Pass.

**Q28. Which is the highest peak of Hindukush Mountains?**

**Ans. Hindukush Mountains:**

Tirich Mir is the highest peak of Hindukush Mountains.

**Q29. Which is the highest peak of the Sulaiman Mountain range?**

**Ans. Sulaiman Mountain Range:**

Takht-e-Sulaiman is the highest peak of Sulaiman Mountain range.

**Q30. What do you know about Khyber Pass?**

**Ans. Khyber Pass:**

Khyber Pass lies to the north of the Koh-e-Sufaid. It is the historical passage between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The total length of this passage is 53Km.



**Q31. Where is Saihan Hills are situated?**

**Ans. Saihan Hills:**

To the south of Ras Koh, there are Saihan Hills in the province of Balochistan.

**Q32. How many plateaus are in Pakistan?**

**(Board 2018)**

**Ans. Plateaus are in Pakistan:**

There are two plateaus in Pakistan.

i. Pothwar Plateau
ii. Balochistan Plateau

**Q33. Where is plateau Pothwar situated?**

**Ans. Plateau Pothwar:(Board 2013)**

Pothwar Plateau is situated in the north of Salt Ranges. It is in the middle of River Jhelum and Indus River. The surface of Pothwar Plateau is badly cracked.

**Q34. What is plain?**

**Ans. Plain:**

A vast, less steepy and comparatively even surface of land is called a plain.

**Q35. Plains of Pakistan are divided in to how many parts?**

**Ans. Plains of Pakistan:**

Plains of Pakistan are divided into two parts:

i. ... ain ii. Lower Indus Plain

**Q36. Why do the Rivers of Pakistan flow from north to south?**

**Ans. Rivers of Pakistan:**

The north side of plain area of Pakistan is upper while from the south side the plain area is low, due to this the rivers of Pakistan flows from north to south.

**Q37. Why is Punjab Province called Punjab?**

**Ans. Punjab Province:**

The upper Indus plain is called Punjab i.e. the land of five rivers because river Ravi, Jhelum, Satluj, Chanab and Indus irrigate this land. Due to this reason, Punjab province is called Punjab.

**Q38. What is meant by Deltaic?**

**Ans. Deltaic:** **(Board 2015)**

Before falling into the Arabian sea the Indus river flows slowly and is divided into many branches, forming the shape of delta "Δ" . This area is called deltaic.

**Q39. What is Climate?**

**Ans. Climate:**

Average pattern of weather of some place or a country over a long period is called climate. For example, the climate of Lahore is semi-humid and extremely hot during summers and cold during winters.

**Q40. How many temperature Regions are in Pakistan?**

**Ans. Temperature Regions:**

Pakistan is divided into four regions with reference to temperature.

i. The North and North –West Mountainous region
ii. The Upper Indus plain
iii. The Coastal Area of Lower Indus Valley
iv. The Plateau of Balochistan

**Q41. Which breezes are the sources of decreasing the intensity of heat in the coastal area of Pakistan? / Write down the features of coastal area of Pakistan. /**

**Write down the characteristics of coastal areas with respect to temperature?**

**(Board 2018)**

**Ans. Coastal Areas of Pakistan:**

In the coastal areas of Pakistan, land breezes and sea breezes decrease the intensity of heat. Due to this factor, the summers in these areas are not extreme. The average temperature is about 32°C. These areas experience rare cold weather.

**Q42. Write down the Rain-Fall condition of Pakistan.**

**Ans. Rain-Fall Condition:**

In Pakistan, there are two rainy seasons.

i. Monsoon rain in Summer
ii. Winter Rain

**1. Monsoon Rains in Summer**

An average of 50 inches rain is experienced annually in Murree, Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Sialkot between the months of July and September because of monsoon winds of Summer. Towards So... it decreases gradually. Southern plain include the areas of South Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan receive less than 10 inches rain annually.

**2. Winter Rain**

Winter rains are caused in north plains due to western winds. But winter rain are very less to meet our needs. In southern plains there is very low rainfall in winter. So the farmers face a lot of problems.

**Q43. How many Climatic Regions are there in Pakistan?** **(Board 2014)**

**Ans. Climatic Regions:**

Pakistan is divided into four regions with reference to climate.

1. Sub-Tropical Continental Highland
2. Sub-Tropical Continental Plateau
3. Sub-Tropical Continental Lowland
4. Tropical Coastland

**Q44. What is meant by Kareez?**

**Ans. Kareez:**

The stored rain water carried from one place to another place though underground channels is called Kareez.

**Q45. What is meant by Glacier?**

**Ans. Glacier:**

When snow is accumulated and compressed over many years, the snow below takes the shape of thickened ice masses and begins to move downhill. It is called Glacier.

Siachen, Baltoro, Biafo, Hispar, Rimo

... etc. are among huge glaciers of Pakistan.

**Q46. Write down the benefits of the Glacier?** (Board 2015)

**Ans. Benefits of the Glacier:**

They continue melting slowly in summer and keep our rivers and streams flowing throughout the year. They are a source to provide water to our population, agriculture and industry. Our long and unique canal irrigation system owes a great deal to these glaciers.

**Q47. Write about the Course of the River Indus.**

**Ans. Course of the River Indus:**

The River Indus originates in the Northern Mountains near the border of China. It runs its course through occupied Kashmir and then enters Pakistan at Skardu. Then it flows through the plains of Punjab and Sindh. Finally it falls into the Arabian Sea at Thatta in Sindh.

**Q48. Write the names of Tributaries of the River Indus.**

**Ans. Tributaries of the River Indus:**

As the River Indus flows through its course, several small and large rivers join it. These are called tributaries of the River Indus.

The Eastern tributaries of River Indus are: Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej. They join the River Indus in the province of Punjab. The Western tributaries of the River Indus are River Panjkora, Kabul, Kurram and Tochi etc.

**Q49. Write two benefits of forest?**

**Ans. Benefits of Forest:**

The benefits of forest:

i. Sports goods are manufactured for forest wood. Pakistan exports these sports goods and earns foreign exchange.

ii. Herbs are found in forests. They are used in the preparation of medicines.

**Q50. Which hunting birds are available in Pakistan?**

**Ans. Hunting Birds:**

Following hunting birds are available in Pakistan:

1. Falcon
2. Hawk
3. Kestrel

**Q51. Who is the national Animal and Bird of Pakistan?**

**Ans. National Animal and Bird of Pakistan:**

Markhor is the national Animal and Chakor is the national bird of Pakistan.

**Q52. Write any six causes of continuous decrease in growth of wild life. / Enumerate any six threats of wildlife in Pakistan.** (Board 2015)

**Ans. Growth of Wild Life:**

- Illegal hunting
- Deforestation
- Poor planning
- Shortage of fodder
- Disappearance of Wild Sanctuaries
- Shortage of water
- Continues increase in human population



**Q53. What is meant by natural region?**

**Ans. Natural Region:**

Natural Region means a region having latitude, relief and structure, climate, vegetation, livestock and ways of living.

**Q54. What is Doaba?**

**Ans. Doaba:**

Doaba is a piece of land that lies between two rivers. The water of both the rivers irrigates this piece of land.

**Q55. Write down the names of ways of irrigation.**

**Ans. Ways of Irrigation:**

Rivers, canals, fonts, Tube wells, rainfall and Kareez are the different ways of irrigation.

**Q56. Write the name of important barrages of Pakistan.**

**Ans. Important Barrages of Pakistan:**

Sakhar Barrage, Guddu Barrage and Kotri Barrage are the important Barrages of Pakistan.

**Q.57 What is a desert?/ Write two names of Desert of Pakistan.** (Board 2018)

**Ans. Desert:**

Area where the annual rain fall is less than 10 inches and most of the land consists

of S... called desert i.e Kharan, Thal, Thar and Cholistan are the deserted area in Pakistan.

**Q58. Describe the significance of desert in Punjab.**

**Ans.** The southern east part of Pakistan has desert like characteristics. This part is called Thal and Cholistan or Rohi in the Punjab. Due to scarcity of rain-fall, we find desert vegetation here. Most of the people are associated with the profession of rearing goats, sheep and camels. This region receives less rain-fall. Hence, water is the major issue of these people. Rain water is stored in ponds and it is used for drinking purpose. Some areas are irrigated by canals too.

**Q59. Write the name of valleys of Semi Humid Mountain Region.**

**Ans. Valleys of Semi Humid Mountain Region:**

Kashmir Valley, Chitral Valley, Swat Valley and Kohat are the valleys of semi humid mountain region.

**Q.60 What is the importance of mangrove forests?**

**Ans. Mangrove Forests:**

Mangrove forests are very much important for the fish reproduction. It is also important for the safety from sea waves. These forests are available in the east of delta.

**Q61. What is environment?**

**Ans. Environment:**

All the things and factors around us that affect us directly are called environment. It includes physical features of land, climate, soil, vegetation and other factors.

Our all economic, political, social, religious, financial and other activities are under the influence of environment.

**Q62. What is meant by Water logging and Salinity?** **(Board 2013)**

**Ans. Water Logging and Salinity:**

Water logging is caused by excess of underground water. Underground water table rises, sometimes above the ground. It makes cultivation impossible.

Salinity is caused by lack of underground water. It results in increase in minerals and salts in soil. In this case also, the land becomes unfit for any sort of vegetation.

**Q63. What are the causes of Water logging and Salinity?**

**Ans. Causes of Water Logging and Salinity:**

The main causes of water logging and salinity are:

- Seepage of canal water into ground
- Uneven fields
- Old and traditional methods of irrigation
- Repetition of same crops

**Q64. What steps are Government taking for the removal of Water logging and Salinity?**

**Ans. Removal of Water Logging and Salinity:**

Government is trying to control wate logging and salinity by the followin methods:

- By installation of tube wells the water table goes down
- Banks of canals and water channels are strengthened so that water may not seep into ground
- Introducing proper system of irrigation
- Laboratories for water and soil testing
- Training and counseling of farmers

**Q65. What problems we can face due to deforestation?**

**Ans. Deforestation:**

We can face the following problems due to Deforestation:

- Decrease in income of Government
- Increase in soil erosion
- Climatic changes
- Decrease in water storage capacity of dams
- Decrease in wild life
- Deterioration of environmental beauty
- Increase in environmental pollution

**Q66. What is meant by desertification? What are the reasons of desertification?**

**Ans. Desertification:**

Changing of fertile land into desert is called desertification. Following are the causes of desertification.

- Repetition of same crops decreases its

and becomes barren and turns into desert.

- Due to excessive grazing in fields, vegetation is uprooted and land changes to desert.
- Poor methods of cultivation
- Cutting of trees
- Soil erosion
- Water logging and salinity
- Fast growing population
- No proper care of land

**Q.67 What is Pollution?**

**Ans. Pollution:**

Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into a natural environment that causes changes in many ways e.g. smoke mixed in air causes pollution.

**Q68. Write five steps taken by the Government to minimize environment Pollution?**

**Ans. Environment Pollution:**

1. Strictly Implementation of law by the Government.
2. To increase number of plants at Government and Private level.
3. Sufficient amount can be allocated in budget every year.
4. To make sure the installation of water treatment in every industry before throwing waste to the streams.
5. To educate the people about the disadvantages of environmental pollution through mass media.
6. To make better circumstances through national conservation strategy institution.

**Q69. What are the causes of Air Pollution?**

**Ans. Causes of Air Pollution:**

- Smoke from factories, houses, vehicles, brick kilns, fire and cigarette
- Harmful gases from factories and vehicles, spraying of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides in air
- Dust in air including wind, cyclones and small dust particles in the air

**Q70. What are the effects of Air Pollution?**

**Ans. Effects of Air Pollution:**

Following are some of the effects of air pollution:

- Due to air pollution, the temperature of the earth is increasing.
- Diseases in animals, plants and human beings
- Decrease in forests
- Harmful climatic changes
- Global Warming

**Q71. What are the causes of Water Pollution?**

**Ans. Causes of Water Pollution:**

Some of the causes of water pollution are:

- Polluted water of houses and industries is released into rivers and canals
- Polluted water of houses and factories seeps into the ground and mixes with underground water.
- Drainage water is released into rivers
- Spray of pesticides and insecticides seep into ground and mixes with ground water
- Chemical fertilizers mix with water of crops and seeps into ground



**Q72. What are the effects of water pollution?**

**Ans. Effects of Water Pollution:**

The effects of water pollution are as given under:

- Diseases in animals, plants and human beings
- Danger to aquatic life in rivers and canals
- It is affecting growth of plants
- Its mixing with drinkable water causes diseases like cholera, hepatitis, typhoid, skin diseases etc.
- Low yield of crops

**Q.73 Describe four steps by the Government to minimize water pollution.**

(Board 2014)

**Ans. Steps to Minimize Water Pollution:**

1. To educate the farmer through mass media/advertisement about use of manure and pesticides.
2. To enforce the law to use water treatment plants.
3. To install laboratories for the analysis of water before it is used for irrigation.

4. [illegible] water from the ponds and ditches.

**Q74. Write down the any five causes of soil pollution.** (Board 2018)

**Ans. Causes of Soil Pollution:**

Major causes of this pollution are as under:

i. Releasing used water of houses and factories.
ii. Spraying pesticides on crops and using chemical fertilizers.
iii. Natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods etc.
iv. Salinity and water logging.
v. Heaps of domestic and industrial wastage.

**Q75. What are the effects of Soil Pollution?**

**Ans. Effects of Soil Pollution:**

Effects of Soil Pollution are:

- Threat to food production
- Deforestation
- Effect to underground water
- Low yield of crops
- Diseases of plants and trees

**Q.76 What is Noise?**

**Ans. Noise:**

Unnecessary and unwanted sound is called noise. The voices of different types of horns, aircrafts, drums, hawkers, loud-speakers, are the types of voice etc.

**Q77. What are the effects of Noise Pollution?** (Board 2018)

**Ans. Effects of Noise Pollution:**

Following are the effects of Noise Pollution:

- Damage to hearing
- Damage to nervous system
- Disturbance to thinking and creativity
- High blood pressure, anxiety, rashness and headache etc.

4. [illegible] water from the ponds and ditches.

**Q74. Write down the any five causes of soil pollution.** (Board 2018)

**Ans. Causes of Soil Pollution:**

Major causes of this pollution are as under:

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ii. Spraying pesticides on crops and using chemical fertilizers.
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## LONG QUESTIONS

**Q3. Evaluate the significance of the location of Pakistan.**

**Ans. Introduction**

The full name of Pakistan is Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It covers an area of 796,096 Square kilometers. Pakistan is located in the south of the Continent of Asia. It is a country having fertile land, lofty mountains, rivers and beautiful valleys.

On the basis of temperature, there are such areas in Pakistan, where it remains either hot or cold throughout the year. That's why the climate of Pakistan exhibits considerable seasonal variations. The plains here are famous for their fertility and high agricultural production.

**Location of Pakistan**

Pakistan is located between latitudes 23.5° and 37° N, and longitudes 61° and 77° E. India lies in the East of Pakistan, China in the North while Afghanistan in the North-west and Iran in the West. The Arabian Sea is in the South of Pakistan.

**Importance of the Location of Pakistan**

So far as the location of Pakistan is concerned, it occupies specific importance not only in South-Asia but also all over the world. Pakistan is a key source to establish link between East and the West. Following points explain the importance of the location of Pakistan.

**1. Pakistan and India**

In the east of Pakistan, there lies India which has the second largest population in the world after China. Both the countries have common border almost 1600km. Kashmir is the main cause of rivalry between Pakistan and India. If India forgoes its obstinate standpoint and both the countries resolve their issues through mutual negotiations, it will bring peace and prosp[illegible] to all the people living in this region of South Asia.

2. Pakistan and Afghanistan

Afghanistan is situated to the North-west of Pakistan. The adjoining border with Afghanistan is called the Durand Line. It is 2250 Km long. Afghanistan is a land locked country. It owns no coast. Pakistan provides it the path to access the ocean.

**3. Pakistan and Central Asian States**

In the North-west of Pakistan, there are Central Asian Republics Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. All these republics are landlocked. These are located away from the ocean. They own no coast. Therefore, they have to pass through Pakistan in order to access the ocean. Central Asian Republics are rich in oil and gas reserves. They are known for the products of oil and gas in the world. These republics are counted among those regions which produce high agricultural yield. Their total population is less than that of Pakistan but they are six times larger than Pakistan with respect to area. Pakistan has religious, cultural and economic relations with these Islamic States.

**4. Pakistan and China**

China is located in the north of Pakistan. It has emerged as an important economic force in the world. Shahrah-e-Resham (Karakoram Highway) connects Pakistan with China. This Highway is constructed by Pakistan and China collaboration. The two countries enjoy exceptional relations. China has stood by Pakistan in every hour of trial. Pakistan is also proud of the friendship with China. Many development projects in Pakistan are going on with the support of China. China has always supported Pakistan. Pak-China Friendship is matchless.

**5. Pakistan and Arabian Sea**

The Arabian Sea is located in the South of Pakistan. It is the part of the Indian Ocean. Most of the trade between the East and the West is done through the route of the Indian Ocean. Thus, Pakistan has much significance because of its location of an important trade route. Karachi, Port Qasim, Pasni, Gawadar etc. are the important sea-ports of Pakistan.



**6. Pakistan and Gulf Countries**

The adjoining Muslim countries of the Persian Gulf i.e. Iran, Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Behrain, Oman and Arab emirates are linked with Pakistan, through the Arabian Sea. The Arabian Sea has always been the centre of attention among major powers because of the importance of Persian Gulf.

**7. Pakistan and other Muslims Countries**

Our country has established relations with many other countries through the Arabian Sea route. Among them South-east Muslim countries (Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam), South Asian Muslim countries (Bangladesh, Maldives) and Sri Lanka are included.

**Conclusion**

In short when we say that physical environment has significant effects on the economic, social, cultural and other activities of the people, Pakistan is fortunate because Allah has blessed it with ideal physical environment.

**Q4. Give an account of the mountain ranges in Pakistan.**

**Ans. Introduction**

Mountains ranges have great importance in physical feature of Pakistan. These mountain ranges covered the boundary of Pakistan from three sides.

**Mountain**

The high piece of land that has rocky, uneven and steepy surface is called a mountain.

**Mountain Ranges of Pakistan**

Pakistan has following mountain ranges:

1. Northern Mountain Ranges 2. Central Mountain Ranges 3. Western Mountain Ranges

### 1. Northern Mountain Ranges

These mountain ranges are located in the north of Pakistan. These mountain ranges make the Northern borders of Pakistan secured to a great extent. They stop the winds coming from the Arabian Sea and Bengal Gulf causing snow-fall and rain. Their peaks are covered with snow throughout the year. This snow is a source of supplying our rivers with water all round the year. We also get precious wood from these mountains. There are many healthy places in this region where people go for tourism. Among these places, Murree, Ayubia, Nathiagali, Kaghan, Lipa Valley, Skardu, Swat Valley, Kalam, Neelam Valley, Bagh, Hunza, Chitral, Chilas and Gilgit are famous. The Northern mountain ranges include the following ranges.

**i. Sub-Himalayan Range of Siwalik Hills:**

This Mountain range is in the east of the River Indus. It is the southern branch of Himalaya which stretches from east to west. It is also called Siwalik Mountain Range. Pabbi Hills are its famous hills which are situated in the south of Hazara and Murree. Their western range is in Pakistan where as the major part of them is in India.

**ii. The Lesser Himalayan Range:**

The lesser Himalayan Range lies north of the Sub-Himalayan Range or Siwalik Range. This range stretches from east to west. Pir Panjal is the highest mountain range here. Murree, Ayubia and Nathiagali are the famous resort places of this range. A small part of the Lesser Himalayan range is in Pakistan while the remaining part of it is situated in occupied Kashmir and in the north of India.

**iii. The Greater Himalayan Range:**

It is one of the highest mountain ranges in the world. It is covered with snow throughout the year. The beautiful valley of Kashmir is located between the Pir Panjal range and The Greater Himalayan Range. The glaciers are found in this region which melt to form rivers. Nanga Parbat is the highest peak of this range.

**iv. Karakoram Range:**

Karakoram Range stretches from west to east in Kashmir and Gilgit along with the borders of China. It is in the north of Himalayas. The second highest peak in the world is located in this range. It is called Mt. Godwin Austin or K-2. It reaches to a height of 8611 meters. Shahrah-e-Resham, which is also known as Karakoram Highway passes through this range and leads to China via Khunjerab pass.

**v. The Hindu Kush Mountains:**

The Hindu Kush Mountain Range is located in the North-west of Pakistan, Most of the mountains of this range are in Afghanistan. The highest peak of this range is Tirich Mir.

**vi. Mountains of Swat and Chitral**

Small mountain ranges stretch to the south of the Hindu Kush range. Between these mountains, there is the Lowari Pass which connects Chitral With Peshawar. It remains closed in the winter due to snow-fall. A tunnel named Lowari Tunnel is constructed here. Through this tunnel, traffic between Chitral and Peshawar runs throughout the year. The Swat River, the Panjkora River (Kunar River) and the Chitral River flow between these mountain ranges.

### 2. Central Mountain Ranges

**i. Salt Range**

This mountain range is located, in the south of Pothwar Plateau, between River Jhelum and Indus River. Sakesar is the beautiful place in this range. Deposits of salt, gypsum and coal are found in this range.

**ii. The Sulaiman Mountain Range**

The Sulaiman Mountain Range, stretches from north to south, it starts from south of River Gomal and reaches to the centre of Pakistan. Tekht-e-Sulaiman is the highest peak of the Sulaiman

**iii. Kirthar Mountains**

To the south of Sulaiman Mountains and to the west of Indus River stretches the range of Kirthar Mountains. It is located to the west of the Lower Indus Plain. It consists of low, high and barren mountains. Hub River and Lyari River flow from Kirthar towards the Arabian Sea.

**3. Western Mountain Ranges**

**i. Koh-e-Sufaid Range**

Koh-e-Sufaid stretches from east to west in the south of River Kabul. Khyber Pass, which is a historic passage between Pakistan and Afghanistan, lies to the north of the Koh-e-Sufaid. River Kurram flows in the south of Koh-e-Sufaid.

**ii. Waziristan Hills**

This mountain range stretches in the south of River Kurram along the Pak-Afghan border from north south. Tochi Pass and Gomal Pass are situated in these hills.

**iii. Toba Kakar Mountain Range**

Toba Kakar Mountain Range is situated along the Afghan border to the south of Waziristan Hills. It extends from north-east towards south-west till it ends in the north of Quetta.

**iv. Chaghi Hills and Ras Koh Hills**

To the west of Pakistan, along the Afghan border, there lies the Chaghi Hills. Ras Koh Hills are situated in the south of the Chaghi Hills.

**v. Saihan Hills**

To the south of Ras Koh, there are Saihan Hills in the province of Balochistan.

**vi. Central Makran Hills**

These hills are situated in Balochistan. The winter here is extremely cold where as the summers are mild.

**vii. Hills of Makran Coast**

These hills are situated in the west of Saihan Hills. These are low hills.

**Conclusion**

Pakistani mountain ranges are the host of three of the world's biggest and most spectacular mountain ranges, the Himalayas, the Karakoram and the Hindukush and have a great attraction for the tourists. Their peaks are covered with snow. They provide water to our rivers. These mountains ranges are rich in forests and minerals which are the main sources of generating foreign exchange. Due to this, the economy of Pakistan is gradually improving.



**Q5. Write a note on the following:** **(Board 2014)**

**a) Plateau** **b) Plain**

**Ans. Plateau**

A large area of flat land that is higher than the land around it is called Plateau. It is also called a high plain. There are two types of Plateau.

a) Pothwar Plateau b) Balochistan Plateau

**1. Pothwar Plateau**

Pothwar Plateau is situated in the north of Salt Ranges. It is in the middle of River Jhelum and Indus River. Huge reserves of gypsum, coal and mineral oil are found in it. River Sawan is an important one of this area. It makes its valley here. This is known as Sawan Valley. The surface of Pothwar Plateau is badly cracked.

**2. Balochistan Plateau**

Balochistan Plateau is located in the west of Sulaiman Range and Kirthar range. Balochistan Plateau is uneven and barren. It receives very less rain fall therefore, this region has desert like characteristics. To the north of this Plateau there are mountain ranges of Chaghi and Toba Kakar. There are lakes with salty water in the western part of the province of Balochistan. Among them,

the most famous and the largest one is the Hamoon-e-Mashkhel Lake.

**Conclusion**

Plateaus area of Pakistan are rich in minerals. If Govt. of Pakistan focuses on these areas we can enhance our economy.

**Plain**

A vast, less steepy and comparatively even surface of land is called a plain. We can divide the plains of Pakistan into two parts:

i) Upper Indus Plain
ii) Lower Indus Plain

**i) Upper Indus Plain**

This plain extends from the south of Pothwar plateau to Mithankot in the Punjab province. If we assume Mithankot a base, where all the rivers of the Punjab join the River Indus, the whole area above Mithankot towards the Punjab will be called Upper Indus Plain. Where as, the whole area below Mithan Kot towards Sindh to the point of Thatha will be the Lower Indus Plain.

Towards North, the Upper Indus Plain is high where as it is steepy towards South. That's why all the large rivers of Pakistan flow from north towards south. To the west of this plain lies the Desert of Thar. This plain is called Punjab i.e, the land of five rivers, because these five rivers irrigate it. From the agricultural point of view, this plain is very fertile. Even before the establishment of Pakistan, the United Punjab was famous for its yield of wheat. It was the Home of Grain. Even today, Punjab is playing an important role in meeting the food requirements of the country.

**ii) Lower Indus Plain**

Below Mithankot, the River Indus forms the shape of a huge river and flows alone till it reaches Thatha. There from it is divided into delta and falls into the Arabian Sea. This whole area is called Lower Indus Plain. To the south-west of this plain lies the Kirthar range where as the Thar Desert is located to the east of this plain. Like the Upper Indus Plain, the Lower Indus Plain is also very fertile. It is well known for early season vegetables and fruits. Irrigation is done mostly with canals but there is a problem of shortage of canal-water. Tubewells have also been installed, to overcome the shortage of canal-water. But the ground water, being brackish (saltish) here, is much less as compared to that of Upper Indus Plain. Scarcity of water, and water-logging and salinity are major problems of this Plain. Besides, the delta of the River Indus extends from Thatha to the Arabian Sea. Here, the river flows slowly and is divided into many branches, forming the shape of delta Δ, before it falls into the sea. That's why this area is called "Deltaic".



**Conclusion**

In short, we can say that the Upper Indus Plain and the Lower Indus Plain are the back- bone of the agriculture of Pakistan. These areas are very fertile and playing important role in meeting the food requirements of the country. For improvement in country's agricultural export there is a need of better policies and provision of more facilities to the farmers.

**Q6. Into how many climatic regions is Pakistan divided? Write the detail of each region.**

**Ans. Climatic Conditions of Pakistan**

**Climate:**

Average pattern of weather of some place or a country over a long period is called climate. For example, the climate of Lahore is semi-humid and extremely hot during summers, and cold during winters.

**Climatic Regions of Pakistan**

Pakistan can be divided into the following regions with reference to the climate.

1. Sub-Tropical Continental Highland
2. Sub-Tropical Continental Plateau
3. Sub-Tropical Continental Lowland
4. Tropical Coastland

**1. Sub-Tropical Continental Highland**

**i) Area:**

This climatic region of Pakistan includes northern highland (outer as well as Central Himalayas), North-western mountain ranges (Chitral, Swat etc.), Western mountain ranges (Waziristan, Zhob and Loralai) and the mountain ranges of Balochistan (Quetta, Sarwan, Central Makran and Jhalawan).

**ii) Climate:**

The winters are extremely cold here. It usually snows. The summer season has moderate temperature where as rains are received in the end of Winter and at the beginning of Spring.

**iii) Rain:**

In some parts of this region, for example Outer Himalayas, Murree and Hazara, rains are experienced all round the year.

**2. Sub-Tropical Continental Plateau**

**i) Area:**

This region includes western part of Balochistan.

**ii. Climate:**

From May to mid September, hot and dusty winds continue to blow. The climate of this region is extremely hot and dry in summer. An important characteristic of this region is the dusty winds that blow during the summer season.

**iii) Rain:**

Some rains are received in the months of January and February.

**3. Sub-Tropical Continental Lowland**

**i) Area:**

This climatic region includes upper Indus plain (the province of Punjab) and lower Indus Plains (the province of Sindh).

**ii) Climate:**

The summers are extremely hot.

**iii) Rain:**

Monsoon winds cause heavy rains in northern Punjab in the end of summer season where as the remaining plain areas receive less rains. The same situation remains during the winter season. Thal and south-eastern deserts are the hottest areas. Very little rains are received. Wind storms and thunder-storms are experienced in the plain area of Peshawar.



**4. Tropical Coastland**

**i) Area:**

The climatic region includes the coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan.

**ii) Climate:**

Very little difference is recorded between daily and annual temperature. During the summer season, breeze blows from sea towards land therefore high humidity is experienced. The annual average temperature is 32°C. May and June are the hottest months.

**iii) Rain:**

The coastal areas of Lasbela receive more rainfall during the summer where as the western part receives more rainfall during winter.

**Conclusion:**

In short we can say that Pakistan has been blessed with all kinds of climatic regions. The climate of these regions is helpful and favorable for the life existing there.

**Q7. Elaborate "How does climate affect the human life?"**

**Ans. Climate:**

Average pattern of weather of some place or a country over a long period is called climate.

For example, the climate of Lahore is semi-humid and extremely hot during summers, and cold during winters.

### The Effects of Climate on Human Life

Climate affects the human life deeply. All the human activities are affected by the climate. All the economic, social, cultural, political and commercial activities, mostly of the people living in any country, depend mostly to a great extent upon the climate.

**1. Plain Areas of Pakistan:**

**i) Intensity in Climate:**

There is intensity in climate of the plain areas of Pakistan. It means that summers are hot and winters are cold.

**ii) Fertile Areas:**

This type of climate is very useful for different kinds of crops, vegetables and fruits. Plain areas are made up by the soil that the rivers bring alongwith them. That's why they are very fertile. These are densely populated areas.

**iii) Source of Income:**

The income of the people living in these areas depends upon agriculture and the industry associated with agriculture. The economic condition of the inhabitants is comparatively better. They enjoy better economic circumstances.

**iv) Resources of Irrigation:**

The scarcity of rain in plain areas is made-up with irrigation system by the water of rivers and underground water. The area has the maximum of population. These areas have better facilities of transportation and communication. People enjoy better facilities.

**2. Northern and North-Western Mountain Areas:**

The northern and north-western areas of Pakistan are surrounded by mountain ranges. These areas are thousands of metres higher than sea-level. The temperature is lower because of this height.

**i) Life in Winters:**

In winter, the temperature of mountain areas falls below the freezing point ($0^{\circ}C$). It snows frequently. All the activities of the people living here are limited during the winter. People store food items and other necessary commodities before the winter sets. Domestic handicrafts are of great importance. Some people shift their cattle from mountain areas to plain areas as pastures cannot be used due to snow-fall.

**ii) Life in Summer:**

During summer, these areas are turned into lush green pastures again. The snow begins to melt and small-streams and rivulets start flowing. The people living here drive their cattle back to this area. Farming is the major occupation of the people in summer season. Fruits of various types are produced here. Because of it, economic and commercial activities are revived.

**iii) Less Populated Areas:**

Mountain areas are relatively less populated. Reserves of minerals are also found in these areas. The people of this area are hardworking and sturdy. Tourism prospers due to picturesque scenes and pleasant climate of these areas.

**3. Desert Areas of Pakistan:**

**i) Climate of Desert Areas:**

The climate of desert areas in Pakistan is too hot and dry. There is much difference between day and night temperature. Heat waves blow during day-time. Dust storms are also experienced. The southern areas of Punjab and northern as well as southern areas of Sindh have specially the characteristics of deserts.

**iv) Living Way of Peoples:**

The people living here lead hard lives. This area receives very little rainfall. Therefore people have to fetch water from far off distant places. The life is comparatively comfortable in the areas which have canals as a source of water. Rearing of sheep and goats is the major source of earning for the people of these areas.

**4. Balochistan Plateau:**

**i) Balochistan Plateau in Winter:**

The climate of Balochistan Plateau is extremely hot during summers and extremely cold during winters. Some areas having high altitude receive snow-fall during winter. This is the driest area of Pakistan. Winter snow-fall is an important source of the availability of water reservoirs in this area.

**ii) Balochistan Plateau in Summer:**

During summer, water is stored in dales and small rivers. Hence, lakes and seasonal streams are found here. The rain-water is stored and is carried from one place to another through underground channels called "Kareez". These underground channels are very important because of high temperature in Balochistan. Water cannot evaporate from there. These water channels have made farming possible in this area.

**iii)Source of Income:**

The income of the people living in this area mostly depends upon rearing of sheep, goats and other cattle. This area is rich in producing fruits and mineral resources. The source of living of people depends upon the availability of local resources.

**Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that climatic conditions greatly affect all kinds of human activities. Every social, economic, political and cultural activity is under the influence of climatic conditions of that area. The occupations, life style, dressing, facilities of life, everything depends upon the climatic conditions.

**Q8. What is meant by drainage system? Write in detail.** **(Board 2015)**

**Ans. Introduction**

Pakistan is an agricultural country. Most of our agriculture depends upon the waters of rivers, especially in plain areas. Our fertile plains are irrigated by the River Indus and its tributaries. River water is supplied to different areas through a network of canals. Right from the northern mountains to the Arabian Sea in the south, our rivers form a system of water.

**Glaciers**

When snow is accumulated and compressed over many years, the snow below takes the shape of thickened ice masses and begins to move downhill. It is called Glacier. Siachen, Baltoro, Biafo, Hispar, Rimo and Batura etc are among huge glaciers of Pakistan.

**River:**

In Geographical term, when water flows in a valley is known as river. The way there from river flows is known as river way.

**Draining System of Pakistan (Systems of the Rivers):**

The glaciers are a major source of water for rivers in Pakistan. The glaciers in Pakistan start melting in the summer because of increase in temperature. The water flowing out from these glaciers form the shape of springs and streams. It finally falls into rivers. Our long and unique canal irrigation system owes a great deal to these glaciers.

**1. Lakes of Fresh Water:**

Many fresh water lakes are formed in the mountain areas of Pakistan because of soil erosion of glaciers. They meet the water-needs of the local people.

**2. Indus River:**

River Indus and its tributaries irrigate Pakistan. Originating in the Northern Mountains near

th[illegible] border of China, the Indus River runs a course through Occupied Kashmir and then enters Pakistan at Skardu, flowing through the plains of Punjab and Sindh, it falls into the Arabian Sea at Thatha in Sindh.

**3. Tributaries of Indus River:**

When Indus flows through its course, it is joined by several rivers, small and large. These are called tributaries of River Indus.

**4. Eastern Tributaries of Indus River:**

The Eastern tributaries include the rivers Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej. They join the River Indus in the province of Punjab.

**5. Western Tributaries of Indus River:**

The Western tributaries include River Panjkora, Swat, Kabul, Kurram and Tochi etc.

**Conclusion:**

The river and canal system of Pakistan is one of the oldest and largest system all over the world. This system plays a vital role in the agricultural requirement of Pakistan.

**Q9. Describe the importance of plain region of Pakistan.** (Board 2016)

**Ans. Introduction:**

The full name of Pakistan is Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It covers an area of 796,096 Square kilometers. Pakistan is located in the south of the Continent of Asia. It is a country having fertile land, lofty mountains, rivers and beautiful valleys.

**Plain:**

A vast, less steepy and comparatively even surface of land is called a plain.

**Plain Region**

Most of the plain region of Pakistan includes the province of the Punjab and Sindh. It is called Upper Indus Plain and Lower Indus Plain. However, some of the plain region lies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. We will discuss all of them below:

**1. Plain Region of Punjab**

This region is also known as Upper Indus Plain. It is very fertile. It is made of silt that the rivers have been bringing along with them over the years. This region starts from Pothwar and Salt Range and stretches upto Mithankot. It is the largest cultivated area.

**i) Doaba:**

Doaba is a piece of land that lies between two rivers. The land of Punjab is spread area between many water doabas.

**ii) Source of Irrigation:**

Canals are the main source of irrigation. They meet the needs of the ever increasing population of the country, tube-wells are also used to irrigate the fields. Barrages are constructed on the rivers. Two types of canals, irrigation canals and link canals are dug out from these barrages. Most of barrages and irrigation canals are in the plain region of the Punjab.

**iii) Important Crops:**

Wheat, cotton, sugarcane and maize are the main crops of this region. The orchards of oranges, mangoes and guava are found in a large number. This region is of prime importance from agricultural point of view. It not only meets the food needs of our country but also earns huge foreign exchange by the export of fruits, cotton and rice. The rice of this region is famous all over the world for its aroma and taste. Industrial development on the basis of agricultural development is another prominent characteristic of this region.

**iv) Important Areas:**

The major part of plain region in the Punjab is densely populated. Large cities are situated in this region such as Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan etc.

**2. Plain Region of Sindh**

This region is also known as Lower Indus Plain. Like the Upper Indus Plain, this region is also very fertile. Thar Desert lies to the east of this region. Irrigation is mostly done with the help of canals but tube-wells are also used for irrigation purposes to make up the deficiency of water. Sakkar Barrage is the largest barrage of this region. Canals are dug out of other two barrages, i.e, Guddu Barrage and Kotri Barrage, also. Wheat, sugarcane, rice and cotton are major crops of this region. Banana, guava and dates of this region are very famous. Karachi and Hyderabad are the major cities in this region. Both of the cities are famous for industries too.

**3. Plain Region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

The plain region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa mostly consists of the districts of Peshawar, Bannu, Lakki Marwat, D.I. Khan and Mardan. Canals are dug out from the Warsak Dam. These canals irrigate the plain region of Peshawar. The region of Mardan is irrigated by the Pahoor High Level Canal. It is dug out from the River Indus. The areas of Bannu and Lakki marwat are irrigated by the canal dug out from River Kurram where as the fields in D.I. Khan are irrigated by Chashma Right Bank canal.

**4. Plain Region of Balochistan**

Balochistan is a dry region. Most of the plain areas of Balochistan are irrigated by two canals dug out from Guddu Barrage. These are Desert and Pat Feeder canals. The shortage of canal water is met with the help of tube-wells or other sources. Balochistan receives comparatively less rainfall than Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Wheat, tobacco, sugarcane, maize and rice are major crops of this region.

**Conclusion**

In short, we can say that the Plain regions of Punjab and Sindh are very fertile regions. There is good irrigation system of rivers and canals. These are playing vital role in the economy of the country. Most of the food requirements are met by these regions. Development in agriculture has also resulted in development in industrial sector.

**Q10. Describe the significance of forests.**

**Ans. Introduction**

Forests play a very important role in the economy of a country. About 25% area should be covered with forests but unfortunately, only 5% area of the land of Pakistan is covered with forests. Pakistan fulfill his one-third part of energy by forests.

**Importance of Forests**

Forests are very important for progress and development of a country. Here we will discuss the importance of forests under few headings.

**1. Prevent Soil Erosion**

Forests prevent the soil erosion caused by the speedy flow of water. The trees keep the soil intact with their root. So they prevent the fertile layer of soil from washing away. They also check the speed of the water coming from mountains.

**2. Energy Sources**

Pakistan has limited energy resources. Forests are a big source of energy. The wood of trees is used as fuel to meet the deficiency of coal.

**3. Wood for Buildings and Furniture**

Forests provide different kinds of wood which is used in building houses, furniture and other things. So forests are important for housing and trade of a country.

**4. Sports Goods**

Forests provide wood for the manufacture of sports goods. These sports goods are used within he country and these are also exported to earn foreign exchange.

o. the place and is helpful to maintain the food circle of species. Here we will discuss the wildlife found in different areas of Pakistan.

**1. Wildlife in Northern Part**

In the Northern areas of Pakistan, there are high mountains of Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindukush.

Snow Leopard, Black Bear, Brown Bear, Wolf, Black Hare, Markhor, Bharal, Wild Goat, Marcopolo Sheep, Deer and Partridge are found on the peaks of these mountains.

The number of snow Leopard, Marcopolo Sheep and Brown Bear is decreasing rapidly. The World Wildlife has declared these animals as endangered species.

**2. Wildlife on less high mountain slopes**

- On less high mountain slopes Monkeys, Red Fox, Black Deer, Leopard, Partridge and Chakor can be seen.

**3. Pothwar, Salt Range, Kala Chitta Mountains**

- Forests are in abundance in Pothwar Plateau, Salt Range and Kala Chitta Mountains. Numerous animals are found in these forests.
- Goat, Antelope, Chinkara Deer, Partridge, Pea-Cock, Chakor and other local birds are important.

**4. Wildlife in plain areas**

- The plain areas of Pakistan are used for agriculture purpose. That's why forests and wild-life are getting shrunk.
- Jackals, Hyenas, Mongoose and Wolves are still found in these areas even today.

**5. Wildlife in desert areas**

- In desert areas Chinkara Deer and Peacocks are found.

**6. Wildlife on Dry and Barren Mountains**

- Markhor, Wild Sheep, Partridge, Chakor, and various kinds of wild cats are found on dry and barren mountains.

**7. Hunting Birds**

- Among hunting birds, Falcon, Hawk and Kestrel are commonly found in Pakistan.

**8. Seasonal Birds**

- Many seasonal birds migrate from Siberia and other cold areas to the lakes of Pakistan. When the winter is over, these birds return to their original areas.

**9. National Animal of Pakistan**

- Markhor is the National Animal of Pakistan.

**10. National Bird of Pakistan**

- Chakor is the National Bird of Pakistan.

**11. Threats to wildlife in Pakistan**

God has blessed Pakistan with a variety of wildlife. But there are many threats to wildlife. Following are the reasons of decrease in growth and reproduction of wildlife.

- Illegal Hunting
- Poor Planning
- Continuous increase in Human population
- Deforestation
- Shortage of water
- Disappearance of wild sanctuaries
- Shortage of fodder due to increase in number of domestic animals.

**Conclusion**

In short, we can say that wild life is very important to maintain natural balance. Wildlife increases natural beauty. God has blessed Pakistan with a variety of wildlife but it is in danger. We have to work for its survival. For this purpose, proper legislation is needed by the Government.

**Q1[illegible] [illegible] the environmental hazards to our country? Write a note on types of pollution.** (Board 2015,16)

**Ans. Environment:**

All the things and factors around us that affect us directly are called environment. It includes physical features of land, climate, soil, vegetation and other factors.

Our all economic, political, social, religious, financial and other activities are under the influence of environment.

**Hazards to Environment**

Today, our environment is facing following major hazards:

1. Salinity and water logging
2. Deforestation
3. Desertification
4. Increase in environmental pollution

**Environmental Pollution and its Types**

**Pollution**

Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into a natural environment that causes changes in many ways. Pure and natural environment is inevitable for proper growth of all living organisms on the earth. The increase in human population is directly proportional to the increase of human needs of life. It means the more human population, the more human needs will be there. Thi creating problems like environmental pollution.

**Types of Environmental Pollution**

i. Air Pollution
ii. Water Pollution
iii. Soil Pollution
iv. Noise Pollution

**1. Air Pollution**

Pure air is essential for all the creatures and vegetations. But with every passing day, it becoming harder and harder to get pure air.

**i) Causes of Air Pollution:**

Some important causes of air pollution are given below:

- **Smoke**

It includes the smoke rising from the factories, houses, vehicles, brick kilns, fire and cigarettes.

- **Harmful Gases**

These include chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides sprayed at home and other gases coming out of factories and vehicles are injurious to health.

- **Dust**

It includes winds, cyclones and small dust particles that are blown into the air.

**ii) Effects of Air Pollution**

The temperature of the earth is increasing. It is also feared that such climatic changes may occur that can have serious harmful effects on human beings, animals and crops.

**2. Water Pollution**

Like air, water is also an essential element for life. Although three fourth of our earth is covered with water, yet according to a research, only 3 percent of it is drinkable. Day by day, water is becoming polluted.

**i) Causes of Water Pollution:**

Some important causes of this pollution are as under:

- The polluted water of houses and industries is released into rivers and canals. It has biocidal effect on crops as well as aquatic life.
- The polluted water of the houses, through sewerage system, seeps into the ground and pollutes the underground water.
- The drainage water is released into rives and canals. It pollutes the water.
- When pesticides are sprayed on crops, they are absorbed into the ground. This also makes the

ter polluted.

- Various kinds of chemical fertilizers are used for agricultural purposes. They are absorbed into the ground to make underground water polluted.

**ii) Effects of Water Pollution**

Water pollution is increasing the diseases in the open areas. The number of patients is increasing day by day because people are suffering from the diseases caused by water pollution such as cholera, hepatitis, typhoid, skin diseases, eye diseases and many other diseases. Water pollution is not only harmful to human beings but also to the aquatic life. It may affect the income of the people associated with fishing.

**3. Soil Pollution**

Major causes of this pollution are as under:

- Releasing used water of houses and factories.
- Spraying pesticides on crops and using chemical fertilizers.
- Natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods etc.
- Salinity and water logging.
- Heaps of domestic and industrial wastage.

**i) Effects of Soil Pollution**

Soil pollution may pose a serious threat to the food production. The world may suffer for the shortage of food. The rapid increase in soil pollution is much harmful to the crops, forests and wildlife.

**4. Noise Pollution**

Unnecessary and unwanted sound is called noise. The noise produced by buses, wagons, cars, rikshaws, aircrafts, drums, hawkers, loud-speakers, different types of horns, machines and other types of noise are increasing noise pollution day by day. This type of pollution is more in cities as compared to villages.



**i) Effects of Noise Pollution**

Noise affects our faculties of hearing, thinking and working. Noise pollution has negative effects on human health. It may cause high blood pressure, anxiety, rashness and headache etc.

**Conclusion:**

In short, we are facing a lot of problems regarding our environment. Individual and collective efforts must be needed to reduce them. So that we can move and spend our life in prosperous country.

**Q13. Explain in how many temperature regions Pakistan is divided.** **(Board 2013)**

**Ans. Introduction:**

The condition of Pakistan with reference to temperature is different like the northern areas of Pakistan are too cold white southern areas are too hot. Similarly, plain areas of Pakistan with reference to temperature have different weather.

**Regions of Pakistan with Reference to Temperature**

Pakistan is divided into four regions with reference to different land features. The four regions are as follows:

1) The North and North-West Mountainous Region
2) The Upper Indus Plain
3) The Coastal Area of Lower Indus Valley
4) The Plateau of Balochistan

**1. The North and North-Western Mountainous Region**

The winters are extremely cold in the north and north-western areas of Pakistan. The temperature falls below the freezing-point. For example, the average temperature of Skardu in the month of January is below freezing-point. In most of the areas, it snows heavily and it is extremely

**2. The Upper Indus Plain**

The Upper Indus plain has a specific land climate. The plain areas are too hot during the summer. Heat-waves appear during day-time in the months of May, June and July. Occasionally it rains alongwith winds. June is the hottest month. Sometimes, the temperature exceeds 50°C. However, during the winters, the temperature decreases and the weather becomes pleasant.

**3. The Coastal Area of Lower Indus Valley**

In the coastal areas of Pakistan, land breezes and sea breezes decrease the intensity of heat. Due to this factor, the summers in these areas are not extreme. The average temperature is about 32°C. These areas experience rare cold weather.

**4. The Plateau of Balochistan**

During winters, this region is extremely cold. However, during summers, the temperature is much higher as compared to that of northern hilly areas. The plateau of Balochistan has the areas like Sibbi where the temperature in summer rises to an unbearable degree. Sometimes, when the winds coming from north reach Balochistan, they cause extremely cold weather.

**Conclusion**

In short, on the basis of temperature, there are such areas in Pakistan, where it remains ei hot or cold throughout the year. That is why Pakistan exhibits considerable seasonal variation

**Q14. Indicate the hurdles in protecting water, soil, vegetation and wildlife.**

**Ans. Threats to water, Soil, Vegetation and Wildlife:**

**1. Water**

**i. Unnecessary use of water**

Underground water resources are decreasing due to unnecessary use of water. It may caus problems like unavailability of water in future.



**ii. Traditional and old methods of irrigation**

Traditional and old methods of irrigation and farming waste water. Farmers should be trained as how to use water.

**iii. New water reservoirs**

New water reservoirs (dams etc.) are not constructed. It is causing massive water shortage and water wastage.

**iv. Water channels are not cemented**

While irrigating fields, a huge amount of water is wasted because canals and water channels are not cemented.

**v. Wastage of drinkable water**

We have no proper system of water storage. As a result, a huge quantity of water goes unused and finally falls into the sea.

2. Soil

i. Cultivated Area

The population of our country is increasing rapidly, where as cultivated area is decreasing.

**ii. Salinity and water logging**

Salinity and water logging are affecting our soil very badly.

**iii. Old and traditional methods of farming**

Old and traditional methods of farming are being used. It is not possible to increase the average yield of crops by using these methods.

**iv. Same crops are grown**

The fertility of soil decreases because same crops are grown repeatedly.

**v. Industrial and domestic wastage**

Industrial and domestic wastage is affecting our soil.

3. V[illegible]

i. **Unnecessary cutting of trees decrease of forests**

Unnecessary cutting of trees is resulting in decrease of forests.

ii. **Lack of rain-fall**

Lack of rain-fall is causing problems in growing forests.

iii. **Increasing salinity and water logging**

Increasing salinity and water logging are decreasing the area of forests.

iv. **Diseases of trees**

Diseases of trees are also a cause of forests destruction.

v. **Environmental pollution**

Environmental pollution is affecting the forests badly.

4. **Wildlife**

i. **Illegal hunting**

Illegal hunting of wild animals and birds may cause decline in the population of wildlife.

ii. **Rapidly depleting water resources**

Rapidly depleting water resources are affecting wildlife.

iii. **Cutting of Forests**

Cutting down forests is also affecting wildlife.

iv. **Rapid growth in human population**

Rapid growth in human population is also having negative effects on wildlife.

v. **Domestic animals**

The number of domestic animals is increasing. It is causing decrease in pastures. So the wildlife is affected.

**Conclusion**

In short, we can say that water, soil, vegetation and wildlife are extremely important factors and natural resources, which are constantly decreasing. It is creating a lot of problems for environment and ultimately for the human beings. The need of the hour is to remove all those factors that have become threats and hurdles.

# 04 HISTORY OF PAKISTAN (PART-I)

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

**Q.1 Circle the correct answer.**

1. **The Objectives Resolution was passed in:** (Board 2014,17,18)
   (a) 1930 (b) 1940
   (c) 1946 (d) 1949
2. **What percentage was the population of East Pakistan of the total population of Pakistan?** (Board 2015)
   (a) 54 (b) 56
   (c) 58 (d) 60
3. **Six point formula was presented by:**
   (a) Mujeeb-ur-Rehamn
   (b) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
   (c) Bhashani
   (d) Yahya Khan
4. **The East Pakistan emerged as an independent state on the map of the world in:** (Board 2016)
   (a) 1969 (b) 1970
   (c) 1971 (d) 1972
5. **General Muhammad Yahya Khan, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan announced a Legal Framework Order (LFO) to hold General Elections in 1970. According to LFO, the number of National Assembly seats was:**
   (a) 310 (b) 313
   (c) 316 (d) 420
6. **Which language was declared the national language after the establishment of Pakistan?** (Board 2013,15,16,17)
   (a) Bengali (b) Punjabi
   (c) English (d) Urdu
7. **Which party won the majority seats in West Pakistan in the General Elections of 1970?** (Board 2013,14)
   (a) NAP
   (b) Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (Hazarvi Group)
   (c) Pakistan Peoples' Party
   (d) Awami League
8. **General Muhammad Yahya Khan took over the Government on:** (Board 2013)
   (a) March 1969 (b) April 1970
   (c) December 1971 (d) June 1972
9. **President General Muhammad Ayub Khan introduced Land Reforms in:** (Board 2014,18)
   (a) 1958 (b) 1959
   (c) 1960 (d) 1972
10. **The duration of 2nd Five Year Plan is:** (Board 2013,15)
    (a) 1950-55 (b) 1955-60
    (c) 1960-65 (d) 1965-70
11. **Indus Water Treaty was brokered by:** (Board 2013,14,17)
    (a) Trusteeship Council
    (b) Security Council
    (c) The International Court
    (d) The World Bank
12. **The Constitution of 1956 remained enforced for a period of:** (Board 2018)
    (a) 2 Years 3 Months
    (b) 2 Years 5 Months
    (c) 2 Years 7 Months
    (d) 2 Years 9 Months
13. **The growth of an economy from backward to advanced economy is known as:**
    (a) Backwardness
    (b) Employment
    (c) Economic Development
    (d) Balance of Payment
14. **With the efforts of The United Nations, a ceasefire took place in the war of 1965 on:**
    (a) 12 September 1965
    (b) 15 September 1965
    (c) 20 September 1965
    (d) 23 September 1965

15. The [illegible] of members of Basic Democracies was: (Board 2015,18)
(a) 60 thousand (b) 70 thousand
(c) 80 thousand (d) 90 thousand

16. Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred while addressing a public meeting in Rawalpindi on: (Board 2014,17)
(a) 16th October 1951
(b) 16th October 1949
(c) 16th October 1952
(d) 16th October 1950

17. Second constitution of Pakistan:
(a) 1935 (b) 1956
(c) 1962 (d)1973

18. End of One Unit in East Pakistan:
(a) 1970 (b) 1969
(c) 1968 (d) 1966

19. Ayub Khan's Martial Law:
(a) 1956 (b) 1958 (F.B. 2018)
(c) 1950 (d) 1969

20. Moulvi Tameez-ud-Din was the first __________ of the first constituent assembly of Pakistan:
(a) Speaker (d) President
(c) Prime Minister (d) Chief Justice

21. Because of unjust division by Radcliffe, India succeeded in getting land access to:
(a) Pathan kot (b) Kashmir
(c) Ferozepur (d) Zeera

22. Quaid-e-Azam conducted First Educational Conference in the year:
(a) 1948 (b) 1947
(c) 1946 (d) 1950

23. The first Constitution of Pakistan was implemented in the country on:
(a) 23 March 1956
(b)14 August 1973
(c) 8 June 1962
(d) 12 March 1949

24. General Ayub Khan promulgated Muslim Family Law Ordinance in:
(a) 1958 (b) 1959
(c) 1961 (d) 1965

25. In 1959, Ayub Khan introduced a new system of:
(a) Basic Democracies
(b) Making Organizations
(c) Local Government
(d) Dictatorship

26. Which treaty was signed between India and Pakistan in 1960?
(a) Tashkand Pact
(b) Indus water treaty
(c) Simla pact
(d) Lucknow pact

27. Liaquat-Nehru pact was signed in:
(a) 1950 (b) 1955
(c) 1956 (d) 1959

28. Liaquat Ali Khan joined Pakistan Muslim League in the year:
(a) 1906 (b) 1937
(c) 1923 (d) 1935



## ADDITIONAL MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

29. The first constituent Assembly comprised of ____ members.
(a) 70 (b) 72
(c) 75 (d) 79

30. Which Act was adopted as a provisional constitution by the Quaid-e-Azam after the creation of Pakistan?
(a) 1833 (b) 1853
(c) 1858 (d) 1935

31. At the time of partition how much amount was deposited in Reserve Bank of India?
(a) 2 Billion (b) 3 Billion
(c) 4 Billion (d) 5 Billion

32. Pakistan had to get how many million rupees after partition?
(a) 750 (b) 850
(c) 950 (d) 1050

33. [illegible] amount is still to be paid to Pakistan by India?
(a) 50 Million (b) 60 Million
(c) 70 Million (d) 90 Million

34. The army assets between Pakistan and India were to be divided in the proportion of:
(a) 25 and 75%
(b) 35 and 65%
(c) 36 and 64%
(d) 46 and 54%

35. What amount was decided to be paid to Pakistan to set up an ordinance factory?
(a) 80 Million (b) 60 Million
(c) 70 Million (d) 90 Million

36. Into how many parts, Punjab was divided at the time of partition?
(a) 8 (b) 6
(c) 4 (d) 2

37. India stopped the water flowing towards the West Punjab in:
(a) April 1956 (b) April 1948
(c) April 1960 (d) April 1942

38. Indus Water Treaty was signed between Pakistan and India in:
(a) 1959 (b) 1960
(c) 1960 (d) 1962

39. Under the Indus Water Treaty India obtained the rights for which river?
(a) Ravi (b) Satluj
(c) Bias (d) All rivers

40. Under the Indus Water Treaty Pakistan obtained the rights for which river?
(a) Indus (b) Jehlum
(c) Chenab (d) All rivers

41. How many Princely states were in the sub-continent during the British rule?
(a) 600 (b) 630
(c) 635 (d) 640

42. When did the British Government announce the termination of its control over India and Indian states?
(a) 20th Feb. 1947
(b) 20th Jan. 1947
(c) 20th April 1947
(d) 20th Oct. 1947

43. Quaid-e-Azam worked as Governor General for the period of?
(a) 10 months (b) 12 months
(c) 13 months (d) 15 months

44. Quaid-e-Azam died on:
(a) 11th September 1948
(b) 11th September 1947
(c) 11th September 1940
(d) 11th September 1950

45. The first capital of Pakistan is: 091104045
(a) Karachi (b) Islamabad
(c) Hydrabad (d) Faisalabad

46. Which fatal disease weakened Quaid-e-Azam?
(a) Hepatitus B (b) Jaundice
(c) T.B (d) Asthama

47. Liaquat Ali Khan was born in:
(a) 1896 (b) 1890
(c) 1867 (d) 1881

48. Liaquat Ali Khan was born in which city of the East Punjab?
(a) Karnal (b) Lucknow
(c) Chennai (d) Banglore

49. Liaquat Ali Khan became the General Secretary of Muslim League in:
(a) 1939 (b) 1937
(c) 1936 (d) 1935

50. When did Liaquat Ali Khan become the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(a) 14th August 1947
(b) 15th August 1947
(c) 16th August 1947
(d) 17th August 1947

51. Who was the Chairman of Punjab Muhajir Council?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali
(d) Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan

52. When did Liaquat Ali Khan visit America? (Board 2016)
(a) 1947 (b) 1948
(c) 1949 (d) 1950

53. Which great personality was given the title of Quaid-e-Millat?
(a) Liaquat Ali Khan
(b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(c) Abdur-Rab Nishter
(d) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali

5[illegible] [illegible]itution, the objective resolution was included?
(a) 1st constitution (b) 2nd constitution
(c) 3rd constitution (d) All of these

**55. Which Indian Prime Minister promised a plebiscite in Kashmir after the formation peace?**
(a) Gandhi (b) Nehru
(c) Chakravarti (d) Feroze

**56. How many wars have been fought between Pakistan and India?**
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

**57. General Yahya Khan abolished the separate status of the princely states in:**
(a) 1960 (b) 1969
(c) 1970 (d) 1975

**58. The new province of West Pakistan came into being on:**
(a) 14th October 1955
(b) 14th October 1956
(c) 14th October 1960
(d) 14th October 1970

**59. The new province of West Pakistan consisted of divisions:**
(a) 8 (b) 10
(c) 12 (d) 14

**60. Who was the first Governor of West Pakistan?**
(a) Nawab Mushtaq Ahmed Gormani
(b) Chakravarti Raj Gopal Acharia
(c) Noor-ul-Hassan
(d) D.y. Patel

**61. Who was the first Chief Minister of West Pakistan?**
(a) Dr. Khan Sahib
(b) Abdul Jabbar Khan
(c) Abdul Rasheed Khan
(d) Muzaffar Ali Qazzalbash

**62. The constitution of 1956 consisted of how many articles?**
(a) 234 (b) 238
(c) 239 (d) 280

**63. The first National Assembly comprised of members:**
(a) 200 (b) 300
(c) 340 (d) 350

**64. How many seats were reserved for women in the first National Assembly?**
(a) 40 (b) 30
(c) 20 (d) 10

**65. After how many years of creation of Pakistan the constitution of 1956 was passed?**
(a) 15 (b) 12
(c) 10 (d) 9

**66. Who abrogated constitution of 1956?**
(a) Yahya Khan (b) Ayub Khan
(c) Zia-ul-Haq (d) Zardari

**67. When did President Ayub Khan introduce the system of Basic Democracies?** **(Board 2013)**
(a) 1960 (b) 1959
(c) 1962 (d) 1965

**68. The Basic Democracies system comprised of the tiers:**
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6



**69. According to the Muslim Family laws, the age limit for marriage for the boy was fixed:**
(a) 16 years (b) 22 years
(c) 20 years (d) 18 years

**70. The constitution of 1962 consisted of articles:**
(a) 250 (b) 260
(c) 270 (d) 280

**71. According to the constitution of 1962, the Federation of Pakistan constituted of provinces:**
(a) 6 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) 2

**72. Which form of government was established in Pakistan according to the constitution of 1962?**
(a) Parliamentary
(b) Unitary
(c) Presidential
(d) Imperialism

**73. What was the tenure of National Assembly according to the constitution of 1962?**
(a) 2 years (b) 3 years
(c) 4 years (d) 5 years

74. Who got big majority in the elections of 1965?
(a) Mohterma Fatima Jinnah
(b) Ayub Khan
(c) Yehya Khan
(d) Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan

**75. The 1965 war lasted for how many days?**
(a) 15 (b) 16
(c) 17 (d) 18

**76. A war between India and China was fought in:**
(a) 1962 (b) 1969
(c) 1982 (d) 1970

**77. India launched three sided attack on Lahore with the dawn on?**
(a) 5th June 1965
(b) 6th July 1965
(c) 6th August 1965
(d) 6th September 1965

**78. Major Aziz Bhatti was awarded on his gallantry in 1965 war:**
(a) Nishan-e-Haider
(b) Tamgha-e-Khidmat
(c) Hilal-e- Imtiaz
(d) Tamgha-e-Imtiaz

**79. The biggest ground attack after the world war-II was on:**
(a) Chovinda Sector
(b) B.R.B canal
(c) Head Sulemanki
(d) Hyderabad

**80. Which sector turned into graveyard of Indian tanks?**
(a) Lahore (b) Chovinda
(c) Sulamanki (d) Jehlum

**81. Squadron Leader Muhammad Mahmood Alam had shot down how many Indian Planes to set a new world record?**
(a) 10 (b) 8
(c) 5 (d) 3

**82. Which economist of the World Bank was appointed Finance Minister by Ayub Khan?**
(a) Moeen Quraishi
(b) Agha Shahi
(c) Ishaq Khan
(d) Muhammad Shoaib

**83. Duration of the first five-year Developmental plan was:**
(a) 1950-55 (b) 1955-1960
(c) 1960-1965 (d) 1965-1970

**84. The second five-year plan was implement in the era of:**
(a) Yahya Khan (b) Ayub Khan
(c) Zia-ul-Haq (d) Zardari

**85. Duration of the third five-year plan:**
(a) 1950-1955 (b) 1955-1960
(c) 1960-1965 (d) 1965-1970

**86. The first five-year developmental plan ended in:** (Board 2014)
(a) 1955 (b) 1960
(c) 1965 (d) 1970

**87. How many billion rupees were allocated for the 2nd five-year plan?**
(a) 13 (b) 23
(c) 52 (d) 63

**88. How many billion rupees were allocated for the 3rd five-year developmental plan?**
(a) 23 (b) 52
(c) 63 (d) 73

**89. Ayub Khan set up a commission for land reforms:**
(a) 1959 (b) 1960
(c) 1965 (d) 1967

**90. In Land Reform the limit of irrigated land was:**
(a) 500 acres (b) 1000 acres
(c) 250 acres (d) 150 acres

**91. How long President Ayub Khan rule the country?** (Board 2016)
(a) 8years (b) 10 years
(c) 12 years (d) 14 years

**92. Under Legal Framework order which elections were promised to be held by Yahya Khan?**
(a) 1970 (b) 1977
(c) 1988 (d) 1997

**93. Yahya Khan announced the legal framework order:**
(a) 1969 (b) 1970
(c) 1971 (d) 1972

**9[illegible] [illegible] did Awami league win out of 169 seats in the elections of 1970?**

(a) 166 (b) 167

(c) 1968 (d) 169

**95. How many seats did Peoples Party win out of 144 seats in the Elections of 1970?**

(a) 88

(b) 90

(c) 1000

(d) 200

**96. When did Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman hoist the flag of Bangladesh at his residence?**

(a) 27th March 1971

(b) 23rd March 1971

(c) 18th June 1970

(d) 10th January 1960

**97. Which terrorist organization played vital role in the separation of East Pakistan?**

(a) Mukti Bahni (b) Hassab-ullah

(c) Tehreek-e-Taliban (d) Al-Quaida

## ANSWER KEY

| 1 | d | 2 | b | 3 | a | 4 | c | 5 | b | 6 | d | 7 | c |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | a | 9 | b | 10 | c | 11 | d | 12 | c | 13 | c | 14 | d |
| 15 | c | 16 | a | 17 | c | 18 | a | 19 | b | 20 | a | 21 | b |
| 22 | b | 23 | a | 24 | c | 25 | a | 26 | b | 27 | a | 28 | c |
| 29 | d | 30 | d | 31 | c | 32 | a | 33 | a | 34 | c | 35 | b |
| 36 | d | 37 | b | 38 | b | 39 | d | 40 | d | 41 | c | 42 | a |
| 43 | c | 44 | a | 45 | a | 46 | c | 47 | a | 48 | a | 49 | c |
| 50 | b | 51 | b | 52 | d | 53 | a | 54 | d | 55 | b | 56 | b |
| 57 | b | 58 | a | 59 | c | 60 | a | 61 | a | 62 | a | 63 | b |
| 64 | d | 65 | d | 66 | b | 67 | b | 68 | c | 69 | d | 70 | a |
| 71 | d | 72 | c | 73 | d | 74 | b | 75 | c | 76 | a | 77 | d |
| 78 | a | 79 | a | 80 | b | 81 | c | 82 | d | 83 | b | 84 | b |
| 85 | d | 86 | b | 87 | b | 88 | b | 89 | a | 90 | a | 91 | b |
| 92 | a | 93 | b | 94 | b | 95 | a | 96 | b | 97 | a | | |

**Q[illegible] ou know about the conspiracies of big powers in the separation of East Pakistan?**

(Board 2015)

**Ans. Conspiracies of Big Powers:**

India signed a 20-year Treaty with Russia. This treaty combines the interests of India and Russia in South-East Asia. India got equipments as well as technical support from Russia. America was also involved in these conspiracies. It was proved because when Israel supplied American manufactured Armaments to India, America did not object it. But as soon as Saudi Arabia and Yemen expressed their wish to provide Pakistan with armament. America stopped them to do so. Anyway, the separation of East Pakistan was the secret agreement of big powers.

**Q42. Why did India play a drama of hijacking of Ganga Aeroplane in 1971?**

(Board 2017)

**Ans. Hijacking of Ganga Aeroplane:**

India hijacked its ganga aeroplane and sent it to Lahore. It put all the responsibility of this hijacking on Pakistan. Afterwards, India, pretending the hijacking, disconnected aerial communication with Pakistan. It was nothing but a conspiracy prepared for the separation of East Pakistan. After the aerial communication ended, the sending of armaments to East Pakistan stopped which made it impossible to launch military action on time.

## LONG QUESTIONS



**Q3. Describe early problems of Pakistan.** (Board 2013,18)

**Ans. Introduction**

Pakistan came into being on August 14, 1947. Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali took Oath as Governor General and Prime Minister respectively. After Partition Pakistan faced a lot of Problems and for consolidation of the state it was necessary to overcome these problems. Some of these problems which were faced by Pakistan are as follows:

**1. Unjust Division of Radcliffe**

Unjust division of areas was one of the biggest early problems of Pakistan. According to 3rd June Plan, it was decided that Bengal and Punjab will be divided into Muslim and non-Muslim areas. A boundary commission was constituted under the headship of Sir Radcliffe. He made unjust and unfair partition. He altered the agreed map and boundary lines. Some obvious Muslim majority areas were given to India.

Three of the tehsils of Gurdaspur District i.e. Gurdaspur, Pathankot, Batala and Zira, the tehsil of Ferozepur and some other Muslim majority areas were handed over to India. India also got access to Jammu and Kashmir through inclusion of Gurdaspur in India.

Radcliffe not only deprived Pakistan of the areas but also planted seed of enmity between the two countries that is still a bone of contention between the two.

**2. Rehabilitation of Refugees**

After the creation of Pakistan, the Indian Muslims migrated to their new homeland in such a large number that the world has not seen such a large scale migration anywhere else. Millions of families came to Pakistan leaving all their belongings in India. The new and weak state of Pakistan had to settle these millions of homeless and ruined refugees. They were in such a large number that there was no capacity to accommodate them. Rehabilitation of the refugees was the major early problem for Pakistan. It was a great challenge to settle them, provide them homes, food, jobs, medicines and other necessities.

...ere settled in refugee camps. The Government of Pakistan made planning to settle them. The local people welcomed their Muslim brother with open arms. They made joint efforts with the government to meet their requirements.

### 3. Administrative Problems

The Non-Muslim Government officials previously working in the areas of Pakistan shifted to India in a large number. The offices were vacated. There was an acute shortage of the items of furniture, stationery and typewriters. Most of the offices started their function in open air. While going to India, the Hindus destroyed official record. It caused enormous difficulties in office work.

### 4. Distribution of Assets

Distribution of assets was another big problem for Pakistan. The British and the Indian rulers did injustice in proportional distribution of assets. They wanted to make Pakistan a weak state so that it is again merged in India. They used every possible device to destroy the economy of Pakistan. They withheld our agreed share and did not give due share of the assets to Pakistan.

At the time of partition, rupees four hundred billions were deposited in "Reserve Bank" of United India. This amount was to be distributed between both countries. The proportional share of Pakistan was Rs 750 million. India was not ready to give us our due share. Later on, Pakistan forced India by continuous demands. India gave an amount of Rs 700 million to maintain her creditability at international level. The remaining Rs 50 million is still to be paid by India.

### 5. Division of Army

Division of military assets was also a big issue after the creation of Pakistan. It was decided that all the military assets would be divided between the two countries in the proportion of 64% to India and 36% to Pakistan. All the ordinance factories were situated in the areas which were included in India. The Indian Government did not want to shift even a small part of the machinery of ordinance factories to Pakistan. Then it was decided that Rs 60 million would be given to Pakistan to set up own ordnance factory.

But each formula for the distribution of general military assets was rejected by India and Pakistan was deprived of its due share. It was an effort to weaken Pakistan so that it was again forced to become the part of India.



### 6. The River Water Issue

The river water issue stood as another crisis and a major early problem of Pakistan. The partition of the sub-continent affected the natural flow of the rivers. Punjab and Sindh are irrigated by the River Indus and its tributaries i.e. Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas. Sutlej and Beas pass through India before they enter Pakistan. India wanted to destroy the agriculture and the economy of Pakistan. In 1948, India stopped the water channel. Also that Radcliffe handed over most of the head-works areas to India. India also decided to build a dam on River Sutlej. Pakistan strongly protested against it.

An agreement brokered by the World Bank was signed between India and Pakistan. This agreement is known as Indus Water Treaty. According to this agreement, India got the right to Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Pakistan obtained the right for Indus, Jhelum and Chenab.

### 7. Issue of States

Before partition, there were 635 states in India. The rulers of these states were asked to either join Pakistan or India. They were also advised to keep the choice and religious attachment of the public in mind. Most of the states decided their fate but no immediate step was taken by the states of Hyderabad, Junagarh, Manavdar and Jammu and Kashmir.

The ruler of Hyderabad was a Muslim but most of the public was Hindu. The Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to declare it as a separate state. But India attacked Hyderabad and occupied it by force.

T. [illegible]h and Manavdar were Muslims but most of the public was non-Muslim. The rulers wanted to join Pakistan but India occupied both the states by military action.
The ruler of Jammu and Kashmir was a non-Muslim but there was majority of Muslims. They wanted to join Pakistan but India attacked Jammu and Kashmir and occupied it by force.

**Conclusion**

In short we can say that the new state faced a lot of problems but the dynamic leadership of Pakistan not only managed these issues but also developed the new path of progress and prosperity.

**Q4. Elaborate important points of Objectives Resolution.** **(Board 2014,17)**

**Ans. Introduction**

On March 12, 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. It was called the "Objectives Resolution" . This resolution occupied prime importance in the formulation of constitution. The main points of this resolution are as under:

**1. Sovereignty**

The Objectives Resolution declares that the sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty. He has delegated the authority to the people of Pakistan and they have to use thi authority as a sacred trust.

**2. Islamic Legislation**

The Objectives Resolution says that the constitution of Pakistan shall be formulated in the light of Quran and Sunnah. No legislation will be done repugnant to the teachings of Islam.



**3. Islamic Values**

It is ensured in the Objectives Resolution that the principles of democracy, freedom, justice and equality, tolerance, fraternity and brotherhood, rights and duties of a citizen, protection of minorities shall be fully observed.

**4. Islamic Way of Life**

The Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and the Sunnah.

**5. Federal Government**

The territories now included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation where in the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed.

**6. Fundamental Rights**

All the fundamental rights shall be guaranteed. There will be equality of status and opportunity. There will be social, economic and political justice.
There will be freedom of thoughts, expression, belief, faith, worship and association. But everything will be subject to law and public morality.

**7. Development of Backward Areas**

Adequate provisions shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward depressed classes.

**8. Protection of Minorities**

Adequate provisions shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities. They will be facilitated to profess and practice their religions and develop their culture.

**9. Independence of Judiciary**

The Objectives Resolution made sure that the independence of judiciary shall be fully protected and there will be no pressure on the judiciary.

**Importance of Objectives Resolution**

The Objective Resolution occupies special importance in the constitutional history of Pakistan. Through this Resolution, it was declared that the implementation of an Islamic society in the light of Quran and Sunnah was the real purpose behind the creation of Pakistan. That is why, this Resolution is included in all the three constitutions of Pakistan (1956, 1962 and 1973) as a preamble.

**Conclusion**

The Objective Resolution is one of the greatest steps after independence. This resolution is basically the matchless effort towards the establishment of Islamic State.

**Q5. Write down the salient features of the Constitution of 1962.**

**Ans. Salient Features of Constitution of 1962**

**Background:**

After the abrogation of constitution 1956 another constitution was needed for country. In February, 1960 Ayub Khan constituted a constitution commission for the formulation of constitution. Commission submitted its recommendation to the President of Pakistan on May 6, 1961. After amending these recommendations of it own choice through a presidential order President promulgated this constitution in the country.

**1. Written Constitution**

The Constitution of 1962 was a written document. It consisted of 250 articles, five schedules, eight amendments and 31 Martial Law Regulations. It was divided into 12 Parts.

**2. Federal Constitution**

According to the Constitution of 1962, Pakistan was a federation with two provinces. Both the provinces i.e. the East Pakistan and the West Pakistan were given equal representation in the National Assembly. Both the provinces had an equal number of representatives in the Electoral College, 40,000 each. The powers of the Central Government were explained in the Constitution. The remaining powers were transferred to the provinces.

**3. Presidential Constitution**

Under this Constitution, Presidential form of Government came into being. President was the head of the state as well as the head of the Government. He was to be elected by an electoral college consisting of 80,000 members of Basic Democracies for a tenure of five years. All the executive powers rested with the President. He was conferred upon unlimited powers of litigation. The members of the cabinet were answerable to the President instead of the National Assembly. All the appointments against key-posts were made by the President.

**4. Rigid Constitution**

Under this constitution, two-third majority of the parliament could amend the constitution but the authentication by the President was compulsory to make this amendment valid.

**5. Unicameral Legislature**

Like the constitution of 1956, unicameral legislature was introduced in the Constitution of 1962. It was named as the National Assembly to be elected by an electoral college through indirect elections for five years. Both the provinces had equal representation in it.

**6. Single Citizenship**

Like the Constitution of 1956, the Constitution of 1962 enforced the principle of single citizenship in Pakistan. All the citizens of Pakistan were neither the citizens of the East Pakistan or the West Pakistan. Rather they were the citizens of Pakistan.

**7. Fundamental Rights**

Fundamental Rights were mentioned in the constitution and these rights were guaranteed. No law could be made in violation of the rights laid down in the constitution. No department of the Government could take any step against these rights. Some most important of these were: freedom

of ... ssion; freedom of association and peaceful assembly; freedom to practice religion and protection of life and property.

**8. Islamic Provisions**

The Objective Resolution was included as a preamble to the constitution. It was explained in this Resolution that the Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty and the authority He has delegated to state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust. First, the name of the country was adopted as "Republic of Pakistan". The word 'Islamic' was dropped in this Constitution. But the people demanded and insisted on the inclusion of the word "Islamic". So the first amendment, therefore, rectified this article and the country was designated an "Islamic Republic of Pakistan". Only a Muslim could be qualified for the election as President. The Muslims shall be enabled individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam. No law shall be enacted which is repugnant to the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and Sunnah.

**9. Islamic Advisory Council**

An "Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology" shall be appointed to advise the president of Islamic Republic of Pakistan Provincial Governors, National and Provincial Assemblies in the legal affairs so that legislation could be possible in accordance with the principles and concepts of Islam and to examine all laws in force with a view to bring them into conformity with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and Sunnah. Practically "Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology" was a powerless institution. The Council was only an advisory body and its advice was not binding on the President or Parliament.

**10. National Languages**

Both Urdu and Bengali were recognized as the national languages of Pakistan and English was declared as the official language of the country until the national languages achive the official status.

**11. Indirect Democracy**

The system of Direct Elections was replaced by the method of Indirect Elections. This system was named Basic Democracies. Direct Method of Election was dissolved. The President was elected by an Electoral College comprising 80,000 Basic Democrats, equally distributed between the two provinces. The President, National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were elected by an Electoral College comprising 80,000 Basic Democrats, equally distributed between the two provinces. They were elected by the people.

**Conclusion**

President General Muhammad Ayub Khan ruled almost ten years. Many reforms were implemented during his Government. The country made much progress in the field of industry. According to the constitution, all the powers rested with the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The people launched an aggressive movement against the rule of General Muhammad Ayub Khan and the situation seemed to run out of his control. Keeping in view the situation, General Muhammad Yahya Khan abrogated the constitution of 1962 and took over the Government on 25 March 1969.

**Q6. Describe the causes of the separation of East Pakistan.** **(Board 2016)**

**Ans. Background:**

Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman mounted pressure to establish his government while Pakistan Peoples Party opposed it strongly. General Muhammad Yahya Khans wish to cling to the government further worsened the situation. Blood shedding, non-cooperation, refusal to pay taxes, demonstration of strikes, boycott of courts and not going of officials to their respective job places became the daily routine.

1971 Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman hoisted the flag of independent Bangladesh ... Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman was arrested. This further worsened the situation. Civil war reached its peak. The Indian Government pretended to support migrants and attacked East Pakistan.

No instant and effective operation could be done in East Pakistan because of vast distance of land as well as disconnected air communication and non cooperation of the local people. Consequently our army had to surrender. Eventually India succeeded in achieving her objectives and East Pakistan appeared on the map of the world with the name of Bangladesh on 18th December, 1971.

**1. Ayub Khan's Dictatorial Era**

Ayub Khan's dictatorial 10 years Era was a big cause of the separation of East Pakistan. He set up a military regime in October, 1958 and dissolved national and provincial assemblies. He abrogated the constitution and then there was a permanent state of emergency in the country. There was no proper rule of law in the country. It was a complete dictatorship. It also gave protection to the bureaucracy. The people of East Pakistan were oppressed. This whole situation became the cause of separation of East Pakistan.

**2. Lack of National Leadership**

After the death of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan Pakistan lacked the patriotic and nationwide leadership. The leaders of Muslim League thought that it was only their right to rule over the country, but there was no nationwide popular leader. They could not keep constant contact with the people of East Pakistan and could not understand their problems. So they could not win their trust. It created restlessness and became the cause of separation of East Pakistan.

**3. Poor Economic Condition**

Poor economic condition of the people of East Pakistan was another important cause of the separation of East Pakistan. They always suffered poor economy. Before and after partition, Hindu industrialists and landlords dominated the economy. So they remained economically backward. No leader and no government paid attention to promote economic activity there. No steps were taken to alleviate poverty of East Pakistan. This became the cause of economic deprivation and led to the separation.



**4. Negative Role of Hindu Teachers**

The Bengalis were backward in education and education sector was totally under the control of the Hindus. The Hindu teachers were in majority in schools and colleges. They continued their negative activities. They tarnished the idea of Bengali nationalism in the minds of new generation. They prepared them to rebel against the ideology of Pakistan. It paved the way for getting separation from West Pakistan.

**5. Issue of Bengali Language**

The issue of Bengali language played a vital role in disunity. Urdu was declared the national language after the creation of Pakistan. Bengali launched a movement in favour of Bengal. Extra ordinary influence of Quaid-e-Azam suppressed the movement for the time being. In the constitution of 1956, Urdu and Bengla were recognized as national languages. But it could not resolve the issue.

**6. Provincial Prejudice**

Provincial prejudice was a big cause of the separation of East Pakistan. The population of East Pakistan was 56% of the total population of Pakistan. It was one of the five units of the whole country. But the politicians of East Pakistan demanded their representation in the National Assembly according to the proportion of their population. The politicians of both East and West Pakistan stood against each other on this issue. It caused partition of the country into two halves.

7. ...s of the Politicians

After the death of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan, there was no national leader in the country who could keep the nation united. All the politicians were busy in territorial politics. The Muslim League lost election in East Pakistan. In East Pakistan Suharwardy, Bhashani and Fazl-ul-Haq started supporting Hindu members in order to snatch power from each other. They used negative tactics to combine people with them. Thus, the politicians adopted the policy of make and break to get the chair of power.

8. **Conspiracies of Big Powers**

The separation of East Pakistan was the secret agreement of big powers. India signed a 20 years treaty with Russia. India got equipment as well as technical support from Russia to launch operation in East Pakistan. America was indirectly involved in it. Israel supplied American manufactured armaments to India. This was all the preparation to launch military action on Pakistan.

9. **Six Point Formula of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman**

Six Point Formula of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman proved fatal and played a key role in the separation of Pakistan. He wanted that provinces should be made separate states and these states should be semi federation. He addressed to the people of East Pakistan as: "Unless the slavery of West Pakistan comes to an end, you cannot prosper." He inculcated the idea of independence in his people and succeeded.

10. **Success of Regional Parties**

No big political party could win elections 1970. Awami League of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman won 167 seats in East Pakistan. Peoples' Party of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto won 88 seats in West Pakistan. Neither of them could win even a single seat in other wing. It was the success of regional parties at regional level. No one could claim to be countrywide party. This conflict of power created a chaotic situation in the country and finally became the cause of partition of the country.

11. **Bhutto – Mujeeb-ur-Rehman Differences**

Bhutto was the leader of West Pakistan and Mujeeb-ur-Rehman was the leader of East Pakistan. Both won the election in their own respective regions but neither of them could win any seat in other region. Now both wanted to make their own government. It escalated the issue of separation. Dialogues were held to find some solution and remove the differences but all in vain. Bhutto boycotted the session of National Assembly to be held at Dhaka. It further increased the distances and caused separation.

12. **Military Action**

The central government ordered military action in East Pakistan but Major General Yaqoob Khan refused to do so and resigned. General Tikka Khan was appointed Governor East Pakistan to control the situation. He launched the military action. This created further reaction against West Pakistan and central government lost public support. Seed of hatred became the plant of hatred against West Pakistan.

13. **Hijacking of Ganga Aeroplane**

India prepared a conspiracy for the separation of East Pakistan and prepared a plan to stop aerial communication of Pakistan. India hijacked its own Ganga aeroplane and sent it to Lahore. It pulled the whole responsibility of hijacking on Pakistan and disconnected aerial communication with Pakistan. After that the sending of armaments to East Pakistan stopped and military action could not be launched on time.

14. **India's Military Interference**

India wanted to weaken Pakistan and its integrity. It unduly interfered in the local affairs of East Pakistan and aggravated the situation for its own benefit. The workers of Mukhti Bahni were trained in India. When people migrated to India, it pretended to invade thousands of terrorists and

... tan. Pakistan army faced defeat because there was no aerial protection. It was also difficult for Pakistan to provide armaments to its army.

**Conclusion**

Bangladesh which is the fourth biggest Muslim State of the world was the part of Pakistan. But due to lack of National leadership, conspiracies of big powers, provincial prejudices and internal disputes got separation from Pakistan. Pakistan would have been economically a strong country if Bangladesh remained the part of it.

**Q7. Explain salient features of Legal Framework Order.**

**Ans. Legal Framework Order**

The constitutional amendments framed by Martial Law Dictators to facilitate their administration and management, duly attested by the judiciary, are known as "Legal Framework Order".

**Ordinance**

Where as the constitutional amendments made by the cabinet of democratic government is known as "Ordinance".

**LFO 1970**

President of Pakistan, General Muhammad Yahya Khan announced a Legal Framework Order to hold general elections in 1970. The salient features of this LFO are as under.

1. **Tenure of National Assembly and Number of Members**

   The tenure of the assembly shall be 5 years and it will compose of total 313 members, 300 regular members, 10 seats for women and 3 seats for minorities.

2. **Age limit for candidates and voters**

   The minimum age limit for election to assembly and voter would be 25 years for men and 21 years for women. Any candidate can contest for the election on more than one seat.

3. **Date of Election**

   5th October, 1970 was fixed for the election of National Assembly and 22nd October, 1970 was fixed for the election of Provincial Assembly.

4. **System of Government**

   Federal system of government will be introduced in the country and the citizens will enjoy all the fundamental rights.

5. **Delegation of Powers**

   Powers will be delegated according to the constitution. Provincial autonomy would be fully protected.

6. **Independence of judiciary**

   The independence and freedom of judiciary would be assured. It would protect the fundamental rights of public. The decisions of judiciary would binding on Central and Provincial governments.

7. **Head of State**

   The head of the state would be a Muslim and would be faithful to Islamic ideology. Islamic ideology would be practiced in the country.

8. **Quorum and Status of Members of Assembly**

   The members of National Assembly would decide all the matters with simple majority of vote. The quorum would consist of 100 members. The members will enjoy complete freedom of expression. No action would be taken against them on anything expressed in the assemblies.

9. **Name of the country**

   Pakistan would be a democratic country. The name of the country would be Islamic Republic of Pakistan. National solidarity shall be protected at any cost.

10. **Future strategy (Islamic Provisions)**

    The following points were decided for the future strategy.

• ...mic ways of living.
• To practice the moral teachings of Islam.
• To take steps to promote Islamic principles in the country.
• To make arrangement to provide the education of the Holy Quran and Islamiyat to the Muslims.

**Conclusion**

Constitution of 1962 was basically a presidential constitution and all the powers rest to the President Yahya Khan who took the control of Government and launched the legal frame work order for General Election which was a positive step towards democracy.

**Q8. Narrate events of the Indo-Pak War 1965.** **(Board 2016)**

**Ans. Introduction**

Right from the time of partition, India wanted to weaken Pakistan to make it a part of united India. So it committed open aggression against Pakistan and launched a heavy attack on Pakistan on the night of 6th September, 1965. Pakistan had far less military resources and also its economy was also weak. The enemy was much bigger in number and was equipped with every kind of weapon. But the forces of Pakistan were filled with the spirit of jihad. They forced the Indian forces to face a humiliating defeat.

**Causes of War of 1965**

Before we narrate the events of the War of 1965, we have a brief account of the causes of the war which lasted for 17 days.

• Pakistan came into being against the wishes of the Hindus. So they wanted to destroy it.
• Pakistan supported Kashmiri people in favour of accession to Pakistan. India was annoyed with it.
• India had faced defeat from China, so it attacked Pakistan to restore its lost dignity.
• Congress wanted to win general election in India by defeating Pakistan and convincing its people.



**Events of War of 1965**

Major events of war of 1965 are as under:

**1. Lahore Attack**

With the dawn of 6th September, 1965 India launched three sided attack on Lahore i.e. from Wahga, Burki and Kasur. The brave Pakistani soldiers fought like lions and repelled the Indian army. Maj. Aziz Bhatti resisted the Indian attack for several days and was finally martyred. He was awarded with Nishan-e-Haider on his bravery.

**2. Kasur Attack**

India tried to occupy Lahore from Kasur side but the brave army soldiers not only defeated the enemy but also occupied Indian Territory, Khem Karan. Then India opened a new attack on Head Sulemanki but had to meet with great humiliating defeat.

**3. Sialkot front**

When Pakistan forces defeated India at Lahore and Kasur sectors, India attacked Chavinda, at Sialkot sector. This attack was loaded with tanks and Armoured Division. It was the biggest ground attack after the Word War-I. India wanted to disconnect Lahore from other cities by capturing Grand Trunk Road. But the brave Pakistani soldiers performed such heroic deeds that all the defence experts of the world were stunned. Chavinda sector was turned into a graveyard of Indian tanks.

**4. Rajhastan Battlefield**

When Pakistan defeated India in every sector, India became nervous. It advanced towards Hyderabad from Rajhistan sector. But Pakistan army with the support of Hur Mujahideen made the enemy runaway from there. Pakistan captured many Indian posts in counter attack.

Falcon like Pakistani pilots attained superiority over Indian pilots. They outclassed the enemy pilots in the very initial days of war. Pakistan Air Force inflicted serious blows to the enemy. They broke the backbone of Indian Air Force by hitting their targets accurately. They destroyed the airfields of Pathankot, Jodhpur, Adampur, Halwara, Jam Nagar, Jammu and Siri Nagar.

India launched many air attacks to hit Sargodha airbase but failed in every attempt. Squadron Leader Muhammad Mehmood Alam (M.M.Alam) shot down five Indian planes at Lahore in just one battle and set a new world record.

**6. Naval War**

Pakistan Navy also performed heroic deeds in this war and remained fully alert. It destroyed famous Indian Naval Base Dwarka, on the coast of Kathiawar. It was a great achievement.

When India attacked on a unit of Pakistan Navy, the Indian ship was sunk by Pakistan Navy while other ships retreated.

**7. Ceasefire**

This war ended at the dawn of 23rd September, 1965. The ceasefire took place with the struggle of the United Nations.

**Effects of War**

- Pakistan got international fame and elevated its dignity.
- The importance of Kashmir issue was again highlighted.
- Pakistan came to know the dual nature of America and Europe.
- The way China favoured Pakistan in this war, Pakistan realized its friendship.
- To the pride of Pakistan, the brother Islamic countries sided Pakistan in this war.

**Conclusion**

We can conclude by saying that, though, Pakistan had lesser army and equipments, yet they were filled by the spirit of Jehad. The entire nation forgot the differences at every level and stood united with their soldiers. It was not only the army, air force and navy that fought, it was the entire nation that India had to face. They collectively forced India to have humiliating defeat.



**Q9. Explain the role of Quaid-e-Azam as first Governor General of Pakistan.**

**Ans. Background:**

Quaid-e-Azam worked as Governor General of Pakistan for 13 months. He died on 11th September 1948. During this short period, he used his penetrating insight and leadership abilities, and resolved important national issues that helped Pakistan stand on its feet.

**Role of Quaid-e-Azam as First General of Pakistan**

Following points shows the role of Quaid-e-Azam as a first General of Pakistan:

**1. Solution of Early Problems:**

The lofty personality of Quaid-e-Azam solved the problems created after the birth of Pakistan in an excellent way. Congress tried to create every type of problem for Pakistan including unequal division of assets, the problem of rehabilitation of refugees and inhuman treatment they received from the Hindus and the Sikhs, and non communication of administrative records on time.

**2. Capital of Pakistan:**

Quaid-e-Azam well judged the seriousness of the circumstances and made Karachi the capital of Pakistan promptly.

**3. Advised to Government Officers:**

Advised government officials to do their duty with honesty and faithfulness.

**4. Shifting of Government Officers:**

He arranged to operate special trains to shift officers from India to Pakistan.

**5. Agreement with Air Company:**

He made an agreement with an Air Company which made the shifting of government officials

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6. **Administrative Structure:**

He constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Chaudhary Muhammad Ali to improve the administrative structure.

7. **Civil Services Academy:**

He launched civil services and made Pakistan Civil Services Academy.

8. **Foreign Services:**

He also started Accounts and Foreign Service.

9. **General Headquarter:**

The General Headquarter was made in order to improve that Armed Forces.

10. **Ordinance Factory:**

Ordinance factory was also set up in the short period of Quaid-e-Azam Governor Generalship.

11. **Foreign Policy:**

Quaid-e-Azam not only paid much attention towards internal affairs but also left no stone unturned to formulate foreign policy. He established good relations with neighbouring as well as other major countries which was included in the fundamental objectives of our foreign policy.

12. **Membership of UNO:**

Pakistan got the membership of the United Nations in 1947. It was due to the statesmanship of Quaid-e-Azam.

13. **Educational Conference:**

After the establishment of Pakistan, our country was facing many challenges It was necessary to achieve success in the field of education. Quaid-e-Azam paid special attention towards this issue. He conducted first Educational Conference in 1947. He was of the view that the objective of education was the moral development of the people. He wished that every citizen of Pakistan should serve the nation selflessly. He declared the education of science and technology compulsory for the young students.



14. **Continuous Working:**

Quaid-e-Azam served Pakistan till he breathed his last. Despite his broken health, he would study important files.

15. **Fatal Disease:**

Although the incurable and fatal disease of tuberculosis had weakened. He did not let his disease come in the way of his duties. It would not be exaggeration to say that Quaid-e-Azam served Pakistan at the cost of his life.

**Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that Quaid-e-Azam was such a leader that he did not care for his health but worked day and night for the progress and prosperity of Pakistan. Such leaders are born in centuries.

**Q10. Describe different steps of Basic Democracies System.** **(Board 2014,18)**

**Ans. Introduction:**

In 1959, the then President Ayub Khan introduced a new system of Basic Democracies. According to this system, the people were to elect the member of Basic Democracies. The total number of members of Basic Democracies consists of eighty thousand. Under the 1962 constitution, these members formed an electoral college to elect the President, the National Assembly, and the Provincial Assemblies.

**Different Tiers of BD System:**

The Basic Democracies system set up five tiers of institutions. They were as under:

1. Union Council & Union Committee
2. Tehsil (subdistrict) Council and Thana Council

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4. Divisional Council
5. Provincial Advisory Council (PAC)

**1. Union Council and Committee**

The lowest tier of Basic Democracies was composed of union councils. It was called Union Council for rural areas and Union Committee for urban areas. 1000 to 1500 voters elected one member directly. He or she was called B.D Member. They were responsible for sanitation, arrangements of street lights and Passengers' Houses (musafirkhana), keeping death and birth records etc.

**i) Ranking with Respect to Population:**

Besides Union Councils and Union Committees, Qasba Committees and Towns Committees were set up in towns having a population to 10,000 to 20,000 and having a population of 30,000 to 500,000 while Municipal Corporations were set up in the cities having a population more than 500,000. Cantonment Boards were set up in cantonment areas for development projects.

**2. Tehsil (sub district) Council and Thana Council**

The second tier was known as Tehsil Council in the West Pakistan and Thana Council in the East Pakistan. Its chairman was called Divisional Officer. Tehsil Council comprised of officials, nominated members and elected public representatives. Their duties included preparation of educational and economic projects in their respective areas.

**3. District Council**

On district level, District Council was set up. It was chaired by the Deputy Commissioner. 50 percent of the members of District Council consisted of nominated official and non official members while 50 percent members were elected representatives. The district councils were assigned duties such as construction of roads, establishment of schools, sanitary arrangements, establishment of hospitals, measures to prevent diseases, water supply schemes and development of cooperative societies etc.



**4. Divisional Advisory Council**

This Council was set up at divisional level. It was headed by the Deputy Commissioner. All the Union Councils, Union Committees and Town Committees of the District were given representation in it. This Council was also composed of both official and nominated members. The duties assigned to this Council included monitoring of different departments in the division and preparation of proposals for various welfare activities.

**5. Provincial Advisory Council (PAC)**

Provincial Advisory Council (PAC) was composed of representatives of all the divisions. It was directly under the Governor. This Council performed the functions of monitoring all the institutions of Basic Democracies in the province and coordinating their activities. The Governor was responsible to send the report of his performance directly to the President.

**Conclusion**

In short, the main aim of basic democracies system was to transfer the power at the lower level through their own representatives. This system should not bring any substantial changes and came to an end.

**Q11. Elaborate the role of Liaquat Ali Khan as the First Prime Minister of Pakistan.** 091104148

**Ans. Introduction:** (Board 2015)

Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan was born at Karnal, a town in the East Punjab, in 1896. He did his graduation from MAO College, Aligarh and got the degree in law from Oxford University. He joined the All India Muslim League in 1923. He was elected General Secretary of the All India Muslim League in 1936. He was the most trusted Lieutenant of Quaid-e-

V' August 15, 1947, he became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. He was assassinated on October 16, 1951, while addressing a public meeting at Rawalpindi.

**Role being a Prime Minister of Pakistan**

Following points shows the role of Liaquat Ali Khan as the First Prime minister of Pakistan:

1. **Bloodbath of Muslims:**

To stop the bloodbath of the Muslims in the Punjab, Liaquat Ali Khan as First Prime Minister of Pakistan toured the border areas with Pandit Nehru and appealed to refrain from the hateful activity of human bloodshed.

2. **The Rehabilitation of Refugees:**

The refugees were pouring into the Punjab in a large number and it was not an easy task to accommodate them. On the directions of Quaid-e-Azam he as Chairman, Punjab Muhajir Council, monitored the work of rehabilitation of refugees and providing them with necessities of life.

3. **Different Responsibilities:**

He helped and guided Quaid-e-Azam the nation and the Government in setting up an effective administrative system, restoration of economic life, preparation of budget, Kashmir issue, controlling internal disruption and defence against Indian conspiracies. But the responsibility of implementing the decisions rested with him.

4. **Quaid-e-Millat:**

When the nation was demoralized after the death of Quaid-e-Azam and the Indian leadership was always busy in hatching conspiracies against Pakistan, it was he who represented and led the nation. The nation gave him the title of "Quaid-e-Millat" in commemoration of his superb leadership skills.



5. **Efforts for Economic Development:**

In the reign of Liaquat Ali Khan, an enormous struggle was launched for economic growth. The people were persuaded to use Pakistani Products. Machinery was imported from Japan for the development of textile industry and Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation was set up.

6. **Objective Resolution:**

He got Objectives Resolution passed from Assembly in 1949 and constituted a "Basic Principles Committee" to draw the new constitution.

7. **Pak-America Relation:**

He visited the United States of America in 1950 and through his speeches, he apprised American people and leaders of the background of the establishment of Pakistan. He tried his best to convince the American Leadership to meet the defense needs of Pakistan. Thus, he was the first leader who played a vital role in introducing Pakistan to The United States of America.

8. **Friendly Relations with Islamic Country:**

The foreign policy formulated by Liaquat Ali Khan had the fundamental principle of maintaining brotherly and friendly relations with Islamic countries. He supported the steps taken by Dr. Muhammad Musaddique, the Prime Minister of Iran, to nationalize the oil. When Shah of Iran paid a state visit to Pakistan, both of the leaders held talks to adopt a joint policy. He condemned the aggression of western countries against Egypt and supported the freedom movement in Indonesia.

9. **Liaquat-Nehru Pact:**

After Pakistan was established, Hindu-Muslim riots were a routine in India due to severe enmity of Hindus against the Muslims. Liaquat Ali Khan through it necessary to solve this problem at government level. Therefore, in 1950 he visited India in this connection and signed Liaquat-Nehru pact.

10. **Country-Wide Tours:**

When Indian army concentrated on the borders of Pakistan in the mid of 1951, uncertainty

was created in the country. He toured country-wide to raise the morale of ... which made the people aware of this the people aware of this threat. He raised a fist in his speeches which made the people aware of this threat.

**Conclusion**

As a conclusion we can say that the role of Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan is matchless in the history of Pakistan. He was a trusted companion and the right hand of Quaid-e-Azam. He worked hard and used his extra-ordinary skills to solve the early problems of Pakistan.

## ADDITIONAL LONG QUESTIONS

**Q.12 Describe four salient features of constitution of 1956.** **(Board 2015)**

**Ans. Salient Features of Constitution of 1956**

Geographical factors of Pakistan caused delay in the formulation of constitution. The country was divided into two unequal parts. The East Pakistan was one unit. It had more population than that of the West Pakistan. The West Pakistan consisted of four provinces and twelve states. Therefore, the Government dissolved all the provinces and states and merged them into a single province. Thus, on 14th October, 1955 a new province of the West Pakistan came into being. It composed of 12 divisions. The federation consisted of the East Pakistan and the West Pakistan. Chaudhary Muhammad Ali availed the work already done and formulated such a formula which the second constituent Assembly consisting of all the political groups and provinces expressed their consensus. The draft of the new constitution was presented in the Assembly on 9th January, 1956. After the final approval by the Governor General, it was promulgated in the country as the first constitution of Pakistan on 23rd March, 1956. The salient features of this constitution are as under:



**1. Written Constitution:**

The Constitution of 1956 was a written constitution. It was not a detailed constitution. The Constitution of 1956 consisted of 234 articles, which were divided into 13 parts and 6 schedules. The Objectives Resolution was included in the Constitution as a preamble.

**2. Flexible Constitution:**

This Constitution was flexible in nature. It had flexibility to bring changes according to the changing circumstances. The constitution could only be amended through a process requiring the amendment to be passed by at least a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly and authentication by the President.

**3. Federal Constitution:**

The constitution provided for a federal system in the country. Federation consisted of two provinces, i.e., West Pakistan and East Pakistan. Powers were divided between the centre and the provinces. The subjects were divided into three lists; The Federal Lists, The Provincial List, and the Concurrent List. Both, The Central and Provincial Governments had the jurisdiction of legislation regarding the concurrent list. The provinces were given autonomy to a great extent.

**4. Parliamentary System:**

The Constitution of 1956 provided for parliamentary form of government. The president was the head of state and the Prime Minister the head of government. The President had the nominal powers. The real powers rested with the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister was authorized to appoint his cabinet but he and his cabinet were answerable for their policies and actions before the National Assembly. The President was to be elected by the members of both the National and Provincial Assemblies. The tenure of his office was five years. The President may be removed by impeachment by the National Assembly; a majority of three-quarters of the total membership was required for this purpose. The majority of the members of the National assembly could exercise their powers of no confidence against Prime Minister.

**5. [illegible]gislature:**

Under this constitution, unicameral legislature was introduced. The only house of parliament, the National Assembly, was to consist of 300 members, 150 members each from the West Pakistan and the East Pakistan. Ten seats were reserved for women, five for each wing. The Assembly was elected for tenure of five years.

**6. Independence of Judiciary:**

The independence of judiciary was guaranteed in this Constitution. Supreme Court shall be the highest court. Two high Courts, one in each province, shall be established. The Chief Justice of Pakistan shall be appointed by the President, and the other Judges shall be appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice. The Judges shall have the security of their service. A judge could be removed only by the President after an address by the National Assembly, two-thirds of the members concurring.

**7. Single Citizenship:**

The citizens of Pakistan shall have only a single citizenship. All the citizens shall be called Pakistanis. In America, the people enjoy dual citizenship i.e., one citizenship of Central Government the other of the Governments of the states where as in Pakistan, the Constitution established the principle of single citizenship.

**8. Fundamental Rights:**

The citizens shall have all the rights as are guaranteed in the Charter of the United Nations. All citizens shall be equal before law. They shall enjoy social, political and economic rights. No citizen shall be arrested or detained without any solid reason. In case of detention, he or she shall be given an opportunity to defend him or herself. The rights of the citizens shall have judicial protection. In case of violation of these rights, the victim shall be free to go to the court.

**9. Official Languages:**

Under the Constitution of 1956, Urdu and Bengali were both accepted as state languages, while English was to remain the official language for the first 25 years.

**10. Islamic Provisions:**

According to the Constitution, the name of the country was adopted as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It was declared that the President of the country shall be Muslim. The Objectives Resolution was included as a preamble to the constitution. According to this Resolution, the Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty and the authority He has delegated to state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust. The Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam. No Law would be passed or promulgated against the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah. Usury, sale of alcohol and narcotics and prostitution shall be banned and were prohibited. Pakistan shall be made a welfare state.

**11. Constitutional Institutions:**

Under this Constitution, various constitutional institutions were established. Among these institutions, Islamic Research Institute, Public Service Commission, Chief Election Commissioner and auditor General are worth-mentioning. All these institutions were authorized to work in their respective scopes.

**12. Abrogation of Constitution:**

This Constitution of 1956 remained implemented for 2 years and 7 months only. In October 1958, the Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army General Muhammad Ayub Khan dismissed the Government and set up a military regime in the country. He assumed / concentrated all the powers in his own hands. He abrogated the Constitution of 1956. He dissolved all the Assemblies (National Assembly as well as Provincial Assemblies). He took over the charge of the offices of President and Chief Martial Law Administrator.

**Conclusion:**

The Constitution of 1956 was passed after long and untiring efforts of nine years but did not last for long / proved to be short lived due to specific circumstances of Pakistan which included mutual difference and quarrels of the politicians, unfair interruption of Army and bureaucracy in democratic institutions, lack of able leadership and high handedness of Governor General in the affairs of the government.

**Q13. Write down the Islamic Provisions constitution 1962.** **(Board 2013)**

**Ans. Background:**

General Ayub Khan abrogated the Constitution of 1956 and proclaimed Martial Law on October 7, 1958 in the country due to the political disaster. He constituted a Constitution Commission. The Commission prepared a draft in which all powers were given to President. The new Constitution was enforced on June 8, 1962. Its Islamic provisions are as under:

1. **Sovereignty:**
   Objective Resolution was also included in the preamble of the Constitution, according to which sovereignty belongs to Allah and He delegates the authority to the Muslims, who exercise it as a sacred trust.
2. **Country's Name:**
   The name of the country was proposed as "Republic of Pakistan", which was later on amended as "Islamic Republic of Pakistan".
3. **Islamic Laws:**
   No law will be enforced, which is repugnant to the Islamic teachings. All the existing laws will be brought into conformity with Islamic teachings.
4. **President:**
   The President of Pakistan will be a Muslim.
5. **Quranic and Islamic Teaching:**
   The Quranic and Islamic teachings will be made compulsory for Muslims.
6. **Islamic Organizations:**
   The Government will establish the organizations for proper maintenance of Zakat, Auqaf and Masjids.
7. **Islamic Ideology Council:**
   The Islamic Ideology Council will be established to take measures regarding recommendation of Islamic Principles to be implemented at both central and provincial government level.
8. **Islamic Research Institute:**
   The government will establish the Islamic Research Institute to give its opinion regarding the Islamic principles.

**Conclusion:**

In short we can say that the Islamic provisions of constitution of 1962 was the major step to make Pakistan an Islamic state.

94. [illegible] did Awami league win out of 169 seats in the elections of 1970?

(a) 166 (b) 167
(c) 1968 (d) 169

95. How many seats did Peoples Party win out of 144 seats in the Elections of 1970?

(a) 88
(b) 90
(c) 1000
(d) 200

96. When did Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman hoist the flag of Bangladesh at his residence?

(a) 27th March 1971
(b) 23rd March 1971
(c) 18th June 1970
(d) 10th January 1960

97. Which terrorist organization played vital role in the separation of East Pakistan?

(a) Mukti Bahni (b) Hassab-ullah
(c) Tehreek-e-Taliban (d) Al-Quaida

## ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | d | 2 | b | 3 | a | 4 | c | 5 | b | 6 | d | 7 | c |
| 8 | a | 9 | b | 10 | c | 11 | d | 12 | c | 13 | c | 14 | d |
| 15 | c | 16 | a | 17 | c | 18 | a | 19 | b | 20 | a | 21 | b |
| 22 | b | 23 | a | 24 | c | 25 | a | 26 | b | 27 | a | 28 | c |
| 29 | d | 30 | d | 31 | c | 32 | a | 33 | a | 34 | c | 35 | b |
| 36 | d | 37 | b | 38 | b | 39 | d | 40 | d | 41 | c | 42 | a |
| 43 | c | 44 | a | 45 | a | 46 | c | 47 | a | 48 | a | 49 | c |
| 50 | b | 51 | b | 52 | d | 53 | a | 54 | d | 55 | b | 56 | b |
| 57 | b | 58 | a | 59 | c | 60 | a | 61 | a | 62 | a | 63 | b |
| 64 | d | 65 | d | 66 | b | 67 | b | 68 | c | 69 | d | 70 | a |
| 71 | d | 72 | c | 73 | d | 74 | b | 75 | c | 76 | a | 77 | d |
| 78 | a | 79 | a | 80 | b | 81 | c | 82 | d | 83 | b | 84 | b |
| 85 | d | 86 | b | 87 | b | 88 | b | 89 | a | 90 | a | 91 | b |
| 92 | a | 93 | b | 94 | b | 95 | a | 96 | b | 97 | a | | |



## SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

**Q2. Give Short Answers:**

**Q1. How was the first constitution assembly formed?** **(Board 2015,18)**

**Ans. First Constitution Assembly:**

After the creation of Pakistan the people who were elected as the member of India central Assembly, were hounored as the member of Pakistan 1st constituent Assembly. Originally, the Constituent Assembly consisted of 69 members. Afterwards, this number was increased to 79. Moulvi Tameez-ud-Din was appointed as the first speaker and Quaid-e-Azam was elected as first President of this Assembly on 11th August 1947.

**Q2. Describe any five points of the Land Reforms introduced by Ayub Khan.** **(Board 2013.17)**

**Ans. Land Reforms:**

Five main points of the Land Reforms of Ayub Khan are given as under.

**1.** No person was to own more than 500 acres of irrigated land or 1000 acres of non-irrigated land. In case of gardens or meadows, he could have 150 acres more land.

**2.** The Landlord could transfer the excess land to the women or orphan children but transferred land would not exceed 250 acres of

..rigated land or 500 acres of non-irrigated land.

3. Present landlords would hand over the excess land to the Government. They would be compensated of their snatched land within 25 years in installments.

4. The Jagirs were confiscated without any compensation. However, the Jagirs dedicated for charity were exempted.

5. To increase the rate of Ijarah (share of the landlord) was banned.

**Q3. Write five Islamic provisions of the Constitution of 1956.** **(Board 2017)**

**Ans. Islamic Provisions:**

Five Islamic provisions of the constitution of 1956 are as under:

1. The name of the country will be Islamic Republic of Pakistan
2. The President of the country shall be a Muslim.
3. The sovereignty belongs to Allah.
4. The Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in accordance with the teachings of Islam.
5. No law would be passed against the teachings of the Holy Quran and the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (SAW).

**Q4. What were the targets of 2nd Five Year Development Plan?** **(Board 2014,17)**

**Ans. Targets of 2nd Five Year Development Plan:**

Following were the targets of the 2nd Five Year Development Plan.

1. To attain an increase in national income by 24 percent.
2. To achieve the increase of about 10 percent in per capita income.
3. To provide the opportunities of employment to 2.5 million people.
4. To get an increase of 14% in agriculture output.
5. To increase industrial production up to 14% in large and medium scale industries.
6. To increase the industrial production of cottage and small industry up to 25%.
7. To increase export at the rate of 3% per annum.

**Q5. What was the role of Pakistan Navy in the War of 1965?** **(Board 2013,14,17)**

**Ans. Role of Pakistan Navy:**

Pakistan navy remained fully alert during this war. Our Navy destroyed famous Indian Naval Base Dwarka, on the coast of Kathiawar and did a heroic achievement. When India launched a sudden attack on a unit of Pakistan Navy, an Indian ship was sunk by Pakistan Navy in this fight while other ships retreated.

**Q6. Write any five points of Muslim Family Law Ordinance.** **(Board 2015)**

**Ans. Muslim Family Law Ordinance:**

Following are the five points of Muslim Family Law Ordinance.

1. All Muslim marriages were to be registered in Union Councils.
2. The minimum age limit for marriage was fixed; 18 years for boy and 16 years for girl.
3. In case of divorce, a period of 90 days was fixed as Iddat Period.
4. Orphan grandchildren may receive share from the property of their grandparents.
5. The increasing population of Pakistan shall be controlled through Family Planning.

**Q7. Describe two causes of the War of 1965.** **(Board 2014,15)**

**Ans. Causes of the War of 1965:**

Following are the two important causes of the War of the 1965.

1. India fought a war with China in 1962 and faced defeat. Then it tried to occupy the disputed territory of Rann of Kutch but faced a total defeat. Thus, to restore its dignity, India started war against Pakistan.

2. Congress wanted to win general elections in India. So it decided to conquer Pakistan to get votes from the voters.

3. The Kashmir conflict is the real cause of War 1965. India occupied Kashmir against the will of Kashmiri people and Pakistan was in the favour of Kashmiri people.

**Q. ... points for the future policies described in the Legal Framework Order?** (Board 2013,15)

**Ans. Future Policies:**

In the Legal Framework Order, the following points were decided for the future strategy.

1. Promotion of Islamic ways of living.
2. To practice the moral teachings of Islam.
3. To take steps to promote Islamic principles in the country.
4. To make arrangement to provide the education of Quran and Islamiyat to the Muslims.

**Q9. What is meant by Union Council and Union Committee?** (Board 2015)

**Ans. Union Council and Union Committee:**

The lowest tier of Basic Democracies was composed of Union Council and Union Committees. It was called Union Council for rural areas and Union Committee for urban areas. 1000 to 1500 voters elected one member directly. He or she was called B.D Member. They were responsible for sanitation. arrangements of street lights and Passengers Houses (Musafirkhana), keeping death and birth records etc.

**Q10. How was the constitution of 1956 abrogated?** (Board 2013,14,15)

**Ans. Abrogation of Constitution of 1956:**

The Constitution of 1956 remained implemented for 2 years and 7 months. Then in 1958 the Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army, General Ayub Khan dismissed the Government and set up a military regime in the country. He assumed / concentrated all the powers in his own hands. He abrogated the Constitution of 1956. He dissolved all the Assemblies (National Assembly as well as Provincial Assemblies). He took over the charge of the offices of President and Chief Martial Law Administrator.

**Q11. What is meant by Single Citizenship?** (Board 2013,18)

**Ans. Single Citizenship:**

The citizens of Pakistan shall have only a single citizenship. All the citizens shall be called Pakistanis. In America, the people enjoy dual citizenship i.e., one citizenship of Central Government the other of the Government of the states where as in Pakistan, the Constitution established the principle of single citizenship.

**Q12. Which areas of Muslim majority India got as a result of unjust division by Radcliffe?** (Board 2017)

**Ans. Unjust Division by Radcliffe:**

As a result of unjust division by Radcliffe, India got: Three of the tehsils of Gurdaspur District i.e. Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Batala, one tehsil of Ferozepur i.e. Zira, and some other areas comprising the majority of the Muslims population.

**Q13. How was the Malakand Division formed?** (Board 2013,14,15,17,18)

**Ans. Malakand Division:**

Dir, Swat and Chitral were the three states of KPK which maintained their independent identity even after the establishment of Pakistan. The people of these states were not enjoying the facilities like the people of West Pakistan. So Yahya Khan abolished their independent status in 1969. These three states were merged to form Malakand Division. It was made an administrative part of N.W.F.P (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

**Q14. What do you mean by Economic Development?** (Board 2013,14)

**Ans. Economic Development:**

Economic Development means the growth of economy from backward to advanced economy. It is the process through which resources are utilized properly and national income is increased. The living standard of people is raised and they enjoy better facilities.

**Q15. Mention five targets of 3rd Five Year Development Plan.** (Board 2013,15)

**Ans. Targets of 3rd Five Year Development Plan:**

Following are the five targets of 3rd Five Year Plan.

1. To increase GDP as much as 37%.

2. To increase per capita income at the rate of 20%.
3. To provide employment to 5.5 million people.
4. To increase agricultural growth at the rate of 5% annually.
5. To increase industrial growth at the rate of 13% annually.

## ADDITIONAL SHORT QUESTIONS

**Q16. When and who administered the oath of Governor General from Quaid-e-Azam (R.A)?**

**Ans.** On 11th August 1947 Chief Justice Sir Abdur Rashid took oath from Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) as First General of Pakistan.

**Q17. Describe the administrative problems of Pakistan after the creation of Pakistan.** (Board 2013)

**Ans. Administrative Problems of Pakistan:**

The Non-Muslim Government officials working in the areas of Pakistan shifted to India. The offices were vacated. There was an acute shortage of the items of furniture, stationery and type-writers. While going to India, the Hindus destroyed official record. It caused a lot of difficulties in office work.

**Q18. How was the division of Army assets made between India and Pakistan after the partition of sub-continent?** (Board 2013)

**Ans. Division of Army Assets:**

It was decided that army assets would be divided in proportion of 64% to India and 36% to Pakistan. Also that Rs. 60 million would be given to Pakistan to set up ordinance factory as all the ordinance factories were located in Indian territories.

**Q19. Write down any two early problems of Pakistan.** (Board 2018)

**Ans. First Problem:**

The Non-Muslim Government officials working in the areas of Pakistan shifted to India. The offices were vacated. There was an acute shortage of the items of furniture, stationery and type-writers. While going to India, the Hindus destroyed official record. It caused a lot of difficulties in office work.

**Second Problem:**

It was decided that army assets would be divided in proportion of 64% to India and 36% to Pakistan. Also that Rs. 60 million would be given to Pakistan to set up ordinance factory as all the ordinance factories were located in Indian territories.

**Q20. What is Indus Water Treaty?**

**Ans. Indus Water Treaty:**

In 1960, an agreement, brokered by World Bank was signed between India and Pakistan to solve the water dispute. It is known as Indus Water Treaty.

According to it, India retained right to three eastern rivers namely Ravi, Sutlej and Bias. Where as Pakistan got rights for the three Western Rivers namely Indus, Jehlum and Chenab.

**Q21. Which princely states did not take an immediate step to affiliate either with Pakistan or India?** (Board 2013)

**Ans. Princely States:**

No immediate step was taken by the states of Hyderabad, Junagarh, Manavdar, Jummu and Kashmir to affiliate either with Pakistan or India.

**Q22. When and where was Quaid-e-Azam born?** (Board 2014)

**Ans. Quaid-e-Azam:**

Quaid-e-Azam was born on 25th December 1876 in Karachi. His father name was Punja Jinnah. Quaid-e-Azam was the founder of Pakistan. He was awarded the titles namely Baba-e-Quam or Quaid-e-Azam.

**Q23. What agreement did Quaid-e-Azam make with an Air Company?**

**Ans. Air Company:** (Board 2013)

Quaid-e-Azam made an agreement with

which made the shifting of government official possible.

**Q24. When was the Objective Resolution Passed?**

**Ans. Objective Resolution:**

On March 12, 1949, the Constituent Assembly passed a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. It is called the Objective Resolution.

**Q25. What is meant by Sovereignty of Allah Almighty?**

**Ans. Sovereignty of Allah Almighty:**

It means that the Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty and the authority. He has delegated to the state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust.

**Q26. Write down the Fundamental Rights of Citizens According to objectives Resolution 1949.** **(Board 2018)**

**Ans. Fundamental Rights:**

All the fundamental rights shall be guaranteed. There will be equality of status and opportunity. There will be social, economic and political justice.

There will be freedom of thoughts, expression, belief, faith, worship and association. But everything will be subject to law and public morality.

**Q27. When was the first constitution of Pakistan imposed in the country?** **(Board 2014)**

**Ans. First Constitution of Pakistan:**

The first constitution of Pakistan was imposed on 23rd March 1956.

**Q28. What is meant by Basic Democracies?**

**Ans. Basic Democracies:**

In 1959, President Ayub Khan introduced a new system of Basic Democracies. According to this system, the people were to elect the member of Basic Democracies. The total number of members of Basic Democracies was 80 thousands. Under the 1962 constitution these members formed an electoral college to elect the President, the members of National and the Provincial Assemblies.

**Q29. Name the Tiers (institutions) of Basic Democracies.**

**Ans. Five Tiers of Basic Democracies:**

1. Union Council and Union Committee
2. Tehsil Council and Thana Council
3. District Council
4. Divisional Council
5. Provisional Advisory Council

**Q30. What were the responsibilities of the B.D Members?** **(Board 2013)**

**Ans. Responsibilities of B.D Members:**

The B.D Members were responsible for sanitation, arrangements of street lights and passengers' houses (Musafirkhana), keeping birth and death records etc.

**Q31. Write the five Islamic Provisions of 1962 constitution.**

**Ans. Islamic Provisions of 1962 Constitution:**

1. The sovereignty over the entire universe belong to Allah Almighty.
2. The authority Allah Almighty has delegated to state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits.
3. The name of the country was adopted as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
4. President of the state will be a Muslim.
5. The Muslim shall be enabled individually and collectively to order their lives in accordance with the teachings of Islam.

**Q32. According to the 1962 constitution, what is meant by Indirect Democracy?** **(Board 2015)**

**Ans. Indirect Democracy:**

The system of Direct Elections was replaced by the method of Indirect Elections. This system was named Basic Democracies. Direct Method of Election was dissolved. The President was elected by an Electoral College comprising 80,000 Basic Democrats, equally distributed between the two provinces.

**Q33. What was the speech made by Ayub Khan when 1965 war broke out?**

**Ans. Speech of Ayub Khan:**

He said, "The people of Pakistan shall

not feel comfortable until the mouths of India's cannons are made quiet permanently. Indian rulers don't know which brave nation they have challenged. Our brave soldiers are advancing to defeat the enemy. The Armed Forces of Pakistan shall counterblast enemy. Advance manfully and attack the enemy fiercely. May Allah Almighty support and protect you."

**Q34. Write the role of Pakistan Air Force in the War 1965. / Which important airfields of India were destroyed by Pakistan Air Force during 1965 war?** **(Board 2017)**

**Ans.** During the war of 1965, Pakistani Air force broke the backbone of Indian Air Force by hitting their targets with pinpoint accuracy at important airfields of Pathankot, Jodhpur, Adampur, Halwara, Jam Nagar, Jammu and Sri Nagar.

**Q35. What was the World record set by Muhammad Mahmood Alam (M.M. Alam) in the 1965 war?**

**Ans. World Record set by M.M. Alam:**

In this war the Squadron Leader Muhammad Mahmood Alam (M.M. Alam) set a new world record by shooting down five Indian planes at Lahore.

**Q36. What were the effects of war 1965?**

**Ans. Effects of War:**

- Pakistan got international fame and elevated its dignity.
- The importance of Kashmir issue was again highlighted.
- Pakistan came to know the dual nature of America and Europe.
- The way China favoured Pakistan in this war, Pakistan realized its friends.
- The brethren Islamic Countries supported Pakistan in this war which made Pakistanis proud.

**Q37. What type of unity and solidarity is shown by the Pakistani people?**

**Ans. Unity and Solidarity:**

1. This war even changed the attitude of politician and opposition leaders. They offered their unconditional and full support to Ayub Khan.
2. This war instilled a spirit of unity and solidarity among Pakistani people. The entire nation disregarded their internal differences and stood firmly to fight the enemy.
3. From a street person to an high official and from a labour worker to a businessman, every single person cooperated with Government and contributed in Defense Fund generously.
4. The people donated blood for their brothers who were fighting against the enemy. They also offered their services to Pakistan Army at every front.
5. Pakistani artists, through their art, encouraged their soldiers. In short, the entire nation faced the enemy courageously and stood victorious in the war.

**Q38. Write down the any two points of legal framework order.** **(Board 2018)**

**Ans. Legal framework order:**

The salient features of this LFO are as under:

1. The National Assembly would be elected for tenure of five years. It would be composed of 300 seats.
2. The minimum age for the election to Assembly and voter would be 25 years for men and 21 years for women respectively. A person would have the right to contest election simultaneously on more than one seat.

**Q39. Write the duration of the first Four Five Year Developmental Plans.**

**Ans. Duration of Five-Year Development Plans:**

1. First Five-year Plan (1955 – 1960)
2. Second Five-year Plan (1960 – 1965)
3. Third Five – year Plan (1965 – 1970)
4. Fourth Five – year Plan (1970 – 1975)

**Q40. How many seats were won by Awami League and the People Party in the Elections of 1970?** **(Board 2014)**

**Ans. Elections of 1970:**

Awami League won 167 out of 169 seats (including 7 seats of women) from the East Pakistan and Pakistan People's Party won 88 seats outs of 144 seats (including 5 seats of women) from West Pakistan.

Q4[illegible] ou know about the conspiracies of big powers in the separation of East Pakistan?

(Board 2015)

**Ans. Conspiracies of Big Powers:**

India signed a 20-year Treaty with Russia. This treaty combines the interests of India and Russia in South-East Asia. India got equipments as well as technical support from Russia. America was also involved in these conspiracies. It was proved because when Israel supplied American manufactured Armaments to India. America did not object it. But as soon as Saudi Arabia and Yemen expressed their wish to provide Pakistan with armament. America stopped them to do so. Anyway, the separation of East Pakistan was the secret agreement of big powers.

**Q42. Why did India play a drama of hijacking of Ganga Aeroplane in 1971?**

(Board 2017)

**Ans. Hijacking of Ganga Aeroplane:**

India hijacked its ganga aeroplane and sent it to Lahore. It put all the responsibility of this hijacking on Pakistan. Afterwards, India, pretending the hijacking, disconnected aerial communication with Pakistan. It was nothing but a conspiracy prepared for the separation of East Pakistan. After the aerial communication ended, the sending of armaments to East Pakistan stopped which made it impossible to launch military action on time.

# 05 PROTECTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

**Q.1 Circle the correct answer.**

1. **VAW means:**
   (a) Violence Against War Stricken
   (b) Gender Based Violence
   (c) Violence Against Women
   (d) Violence Against Men
2. **The Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act was passed on:**
   (a) February 4, 2015
   (b) February 24, 2016
   (c) March 23, 2015
   (d) August 15, 2016
3. **What mechanisms are available to women who are victims of violence?**
   (a) Report case to the helpline (1043), to Women Protection Officer, or to police via SMS at 8787;
   (b) Obtain shelter at VAWC;
   (c) Obtain medical, psychological and legal help at VAWC;
   (d) All of the above
4. **Violence Against Women Centers (VAWCs) will be established at:**
   (a) District Level **(Board 2018)**
   (b) Province Level
   (c) City Level
   (d) Country Level
5. **Violence Against Women can possibly be committed by:**
   (a) Women (b) Husband
   (c) Strangers (d) All of these
6. **What is the legal age for marriage i Punjab?**
   (a) 14 years for boys and girls;
   (b) 18 years for boys and girls;
   (c) 16 years for boys and girls;
   (d) 18 years for boys and 16 years for girls.
7. **What is the number of the Helpline which can be used to report cases of Violence against Women? (Board 2018)**
   (a) 1023 (b) 1043
   (c) 1068 (d) 1010



## ADDITIONAL MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

8. **According to the facts and figures of W.H.O. Women fell victim of violence:**
   (a) Approximately 40%
   (b) Approximately 30%
   (c) Approximately 35%
   (d) Approximately 45%
9. **Like other parts of the World, in Pakistan Women fell victim of:**
   (a) Tiredness (b) Violence
   (c) Obesity (d) Loneliness
10. **It is not only physical violence but is also called a violence in another form:**
    (a) Financial and Emotional Abuse
    (b) Lack of Education
    (c) Physical Disability
    (d) Mental Weakness
11. **Movement for the rights of Women and Movement for the equality of Women were established in:**
    (a) 21th Cenutry (b) 20th Century
    (c) 18th Century (d) 19th Century
12. **The first lady who advocated for the rights of the Women in Pakistan:**
    (a) Begum Muhammad Ali Jauher
    (b) Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain
    (c) Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan
    (d) Fatima Jinnah
13. **Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan established an organization for the welfare of the women in 1949:**
    (a) APWA (b) DOAW
    (c) WMC (d) WRA

14. Women day, is celebrated in Pakistan on:

(a) $10^{th}$ February (b) $12^{th}$ February
(c) $14^{th}$ February (d) $16^{th}$ February

**15. For the completion of Hajj the running between Saffa and Marwa is the copy of the act of:**

(a) Hazrat Khadija (R.A)
(b) Hazrat Hajra (R.A)
(c) Hazrat Maryam (R.A)
(d) Hazrat Fatima (R.A)

**16. The first wife of Holy Prophet (S.A.W):**

(a) Hazrat Khadija (R.A)
(b) Hazrat Ayesha (R.A)
(c) Hazrat Ruqaya (R.A)
(d) Hazrat Um-e-Salma (R.A)

**17. The trade caravans of Hazrat Khadija (R.A) used to go with other Quresh traders to:**

(a) Turkey and Egypt
(b) Qatar and Bahrain
(c) Iraq and Syria
(d) Syria and Yemen

**18. The Provincial Assembly of Punjab amend-ment the Marriage Act:**

(a) 2010 (b) 2013
(c) 2015 (d) 2018

**19. Whom to be punished in marrying off girls before they turn 16 and boys before they are 18 years?**

(a) Parents
(b) Nikkah Registrar
(c) Union Council Officials
(d) All of these

**20. The violators of Punjab Assembly amendm-ent in the Marriage Act 2015 will be punished with:**

(a) Hanged only
(b) Fine only
(c) Life Imprisonment
(d) Heavy fine and Imprisonment

**21. For security purpose the committees at District level called:**

(a) DWPC (b) DPWC
(c) DCWP (d) DWCP

**22. The Head of the Rescue Team is called:**

(a) DWPO (b) DWPC
(c) DOPW (d) DWOP

**23. The rescue teams can enter the ______ to rescue the women.**

(a) In Office (b) In Park
(c) In House (d) Anywhere

**24. Every woman who is a victim of violence can call from her mobile phone or landline number to:**

(a) To help line operator
(b) To family members
(c) To the Representative of Union Council
(d) Dar-ul-Aman

**25. Victims of violence can contact with police through sms number:**

(a) 7878 (b) 8787
(c) 7788 (d) 8877



## ANSWER KEY

| 1 | c | 2 | b | 3 | d | 4 | a | 5 | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | d | 7 | b | 8 | c | 9 | b | 10 | a |
| 11 | d | 12 | d | 13 | a | 14 | b | 15 | b |
| 16 | a | 17 | d | 18 | c | 19 | d | 20 | d |
| 21 | a | 22 | a | 23 | d | 24 | a | 25 | b |

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## ANSWER KEY

| 1 | c | 2 | b | 3 | d | 4 | a | 5 | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | d | 7 | b | 8 | c | 9 | b | 10 | a |
| 11 | d | 12 | d | 13 | a | 14 | b | 15 | b |
| 16 | a | 17 | d | 18 | c | 19 | d | 20 | d |
| 21 | a | 22 | a | 23 | d | 24 | a | 25 | b |

## SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

**Q2. Give Short Answers:**

**Q1. Define the terms of "Violence" and "Violence against Women (VAW)".**

**Ans. Violence:**

Violence, according to the World Health Organization, is defined as the "intentional use of physical force or power which either results in or may result in some injury, death, psychological harm or deprivation."

**Violence against Women:**

Violence Against Women (VAW) is a form of gender based violence. It has adverse effects on women's physical, mental and

**Q2. What is wrong with the argument that Violence against Women is the fault of the victim?**

**Ans.** Some people argue that violence occurs because of the way women dress up, their marital status, their way of living, their mindset etc. This argument is incorrect because it puts blame on the victim rather than the offender. It is important to realize that violence is only the offenders fault and not the victims. Violence is usually perpetrated because alternate ways of dispute resolution are not readily available. As a result, it is important to provide avenues of dispute resolution such as mediation so as to reduce and prevent incidents of violence.

**Q3. Who are the victims and offenders of Violence Against Women?**

**Ans. Victims and Offenders:**

In victims of violence against women include rural, urban, rich, poor, religious and women believing in different faiths.

Similarly, the offenders do not belong to a particular group. Rather these offenders also include rich, poor, religious, secular, educated and uneducated people. The offenders are the people whom the victim know personally or they are strange people as well.

Similarly sometimes, a woman fell victim of violence by a woman.

**Q4. What are the offences under "Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016?"**

**Ans.** This Act provides justice to the victims of violence by securing them from different crimes.

**The Crimes under this Act:**

The crimes under Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016 include:

i. Ill-treatment at homes
ii. Emotional and Psychological harassment
iii. Economic Crisis
iv. Stalking
v. Cyber Crimes



## ADDITIONAL SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

**Q5. What is meant by violence against women according to United Nation?**

**Ans.** According to the United Nations, Violence Against Woman (VAW) is "any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."

**Q6. In Pakistan women are exposed to which form of violence?**

**Ans.** They are exposed to various forms of violence like murder, molestation, acid attacks, domestic violence and dowry-related violence (by in-laws in case a woman does not bring dowry as per their satisfaction). Violence occurs not just in physical form, but also in other forms like emotional and financial abuse.

**Q7. Write down the reasons of Violence Against Women.** **(Board 2018)**

**Ans. Causes of Violence Against Women:**

i. The society has usually accepted violence against women as a common phenomena.
ii. The punishments given to the criminals are not implemented.
iii. There is gender discrimination in the society.
iv. Moreover, the common cause of violence against women is ignorance of the rights of the women given by Islam.

**Q8. What is wrong with the argument that violence against women occurs because of their role in the Public sphere.**

**Ans.** In our society, the public sphere is usually unsafe for women. As a result, women are forbidden or discouraged from stepping out into public places. This

Perception is incorrect because violence against women can occur both inside their houses as well as outside. Moreover, everyone has an equal right to access public spheres. Instead of restricting women from public places, emphasis should be placed on making all public spheres available and secure for women.

**Q9. Write down two names of Pakistani Women who works for the rights of women.** **(Board 2018)**

**Ans. Names of the Women:**

The names are as under:

i) Mohtarma Fatima Jinah

ii) Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan

**Q10. Role of Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan for the welfare of Womens.**

**Ans.** Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan (wife of the first Prime Minister of Pakistan) was also influential in garnering support for women' s rights. She founded the All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA) in 1949 in an attempt to raise the moral, social and economic wellbeing of all Pakistani women.

**Q11. With reference to Quranic verses, is the status of Women and Men equal?**

**Ans.** The following Quranic verses interprets the status of woman:

"We do not waste the action of any doer, whether man and woman." (Al-Imran-195)

"Any person who does good deeds, whether man or woman, and will be a Momin, we shall provide pious and prosperous life (of this world) and shall give them very good reward of his actions on the day of judgment." (Al-Nahl:97)

**Q12. Show the importance of Women in the light of event of Hazrat Hajra.**

**Ans. Events of Hazrat Hajra:**

The incident of Hazrat Hajra (A.S) is a prominent example depicting the status of women in front of Allah. Her act of running between Mount Safa and Mount Marwa to ask for Allah's help to provide food and water for her baby, Hazrat Ismail (A.S) pleased Allah so much that He immortalized it by declaring running between Mount Safa and Marwa as one of the essential components of Hajj and Umrah. All Muslim men and women are required to perform this act in order complete their Hajj and Umrah.

**Q13. How Hazrat Khadija (R.A) was the most successful trader?/ Write down the introduction of Hazrat Khadija (R.A) the First Wife of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W). (Board 2018)**

**Ans. Hazrat Khadija (R.A), the most successful trader:**

The first wife of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) Hazrat Khadija (R.A) was a wealthy and distinguished lady of Arabia. She (R.A) had a trade centre in Makkah. She used to look after the centre herself. She used to trade to the markets of far off countries like Syria. She hired paid merchants. They used to take commercial goods outside the city and bought their commercial goods and sold it in Makkah. We can judge the success of business of Hazrat Khadija (R.A) by the enormous size of her caravan which of all the caravans of Quraish that used to go to the Syria during summers and to Yemen during winter.

**Q14. Write down any two measures taken by Government of Punjab for the eradication of Violence against Women.**

**(Board 2018)**

**Ans. Measures by Government of Punjab:**

i. In 2015, the Provincial Assembly of Punjab passed the Punjab Marriage Restraint Amendment Act, which raised the penalties for contracting a child marriage.

ii. To provide protection to women, the Punjab Government passed the Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act on 24th February 2016. It provides justice, protection and relief to all women who have been subjected to violence.

**Q15. Which type of facilities is available in Violence against Women centers (VAWCs) of district level?**

**Ans. Facilities available in Anti Violence Centres:**

i. Women who are victims of violence shall have an access to Police.

ii. [illegible] of the victims of violence shall be provided medical, legal and psychological help.
iii. If they face any difficulty in the centre, they can contact the Rescue teams.
iv. The Rescue Teams shall be headed by
a) (DWPOS) District Women Protection Officer
b) (DWPC) District Women Protection Committee, which can visit any place in order to protect Women from violence

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## LONG QUESTIONS

**Q3. What is the status of Woman in Islam? Elaborate in the light of the Qura'an and Sunnah.**

**Ans. Status and Rights of Women in Islam:**

All religions, especially Islam, condemn every kind of violence against women.

**1. Status of Woman according to the Holy Qura'an**

The following Quranic verses interprets the status of woman:

> "We do not waste the actions of any doer, whether man and woman." (Al-Imran-195)
>
> "Any person who does good deeds, whether man or woman, and will be a Momin, we shall provide pious and prosperous life (of this world) and shall give them very good reward of his actions on the day of Judgment." (Al-Nahl:97)

**2. Salient Example of Hazrat Hajra (A.S):**

Hazrat Hajra (A.S) elevated the status of women before Allah Almighty. She ran briskly between "Saffa" and "Marwa" and sought help from Allah Almighty for the provision of food and water for Hazrat Ismail (A.S). This act of Hazrat Hajra (A.S) was so much liked by Allah Almighty that he regarded running between "Saffa" and "Marwa" as the greatest pillar of Hajj. It is obligatory for all men and women to follow her footsteps and repeat this act for the completion of their Hajj.



**3. Hazrat Khadija (R.A), the most successful trader:**

The first wife of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) Hazrat Khadija (R.A) was a wealthy and distinguished lady of Arabia. She (R.A) had a trade centre in Makkah. She used to look after the centre herself. She used to trade to the markets of far off countries like Syria. She hired paid merchants. They used to take commercial goods outside the city and bought their commercial goods and sold it in Makkah. We can judge the success of the business of Hazrat Khadija (R.A) by the enormous size of her caravan which comprised of all the caravans of Quraish that used to go to the Syria during summers and to Yemen during winter.

**4. Steps taken by the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) for deprived segment of society:**

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) stressed on the social reforms. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) said that social reforms could only be brought by providing basic rights to the oppressed and deprived segment of society especially women, orphans and slaves.

**5. Examples of the great women of Islam:**

Hazrat Fatima (R.A), Hazrat Ayesha (R.A) and Hazrat Zainab (R.A) are the living examples of those famous women who remained steadfast against cruelty and oppression and became a guiding principle for the Muslim Women in trial.

**Conclusion:**

From the above discussion we conclude that both men and women are equal in the eyes of Allah Almighty. They are accountable for their deeds and actions performed in this world and will be

**Q4. Analyse the public opinion regarding violence against women.**

**Ans. Critiquing Common Ideas about Violence against Women:**

**Violence:**

Violence, according to the World Health Organization, is defined as the intentional use of physical force or power which either results in or may result in some injury, death, psychological harm or deprivation."

**Violence against Women:**

Violence Against Women (VAW) is a form of gender based violence. It has adverse effects on women's physical, mental and reproductive health.

**United Nation's definition of Violence against Women:**

According to the United Nations, Violence Against Woman (VAW) is "any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."

**Causes of Violence Against Women:**

i. The society has usually accepted violence against women as a common phenomena.
ii. The punishments given to the criminals are not implemented.
iii. There is gender discrimination in the society.
iv. Moreover, the common cause of violence against women is ignorance of the rights of the women given by Islam.

**1. Myth:**

It is a Myth that violence against women happens due to the mistake or fault of the offender herself.

**i) Fact:**

Some people argue that violence occurs because of the way women dress up, their marital status, their way of living, their mindset etc. This argument is incorrect because it puts blame on the victim rather than the offender. It is important to realize that violence is only the offenders fault and not the victims. Violence is usually perpetrated because alternate ways of dispute resolution are not readily available. As a result, it is important to provide avenues of dispute resolution such as mediation so as to reduce and prevent incidents of violence.



**2. Myth:**

When the Women play some particular role in their daily life, it leads to violence against them.

**i) Fact:**

In our society, the public sphere is usually unsafe for women. As a result, women are forbidden or discouraged from stepping out into public places. This perception is incorrect because violence against women can occur both inside their houses as well as outside. Moreover, everyone has an equal right to access public spheres. Instead of restricting women from public places, emphasis should be placed on making all public spheres available and secure for women.

**Conclusion:**

The major cause of violence against the women is the ignorance of the rights and duties in the right sense. In an Islamic society, it is essential for men and women to have awareness of their rights and duties in the light of the teachings of Islam. Only in this way violence against women can be decreased.

**Q5. Describe the salient features of the Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act 2016.**

**Ans. Violence:**

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**1. The Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act 2016:**

To provide protection to women, the Punjab Government passed the Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act on 24th February 2016. It provides justice, protection and relief to all women who have been subjected to violence.

The Act provides justice to female survivors of violence by protecting them from crimes such as abetment of an offence, domestic abuse, emotional and psychological abuse, economic abuse, stalking and cybercrime.

**2. Implementation Mechanism:**

Many women in Pakistan do not demand justice and emancipation against violence because they are not provided any help by the society against injustice. Keeping in view this state of affairs, the provincial government has established Anti Violence centres at District level in the whole province. These centres shall remain open both in the morning and evening. Women staff shall be recruited for these centres.

**3. Facilities available in Anti Violence Centres:**

i. Women who are victims of violence shall have an access to Police.
ii. The dependents of the victims of violence shall be provided medical, legal and psychological help.
iii. If they face any difficulty in the centre, they can contact the Rescue teams.
iv. The Rescue Teams shall be headed by
   (a) (DWPOS) District Women Protection Officer
   (b) (DWPC) District Women Protection Committee, which can visit any place in order to protect Women from violence

**4. Toll Free Numbers:**

Toll free numbers shall be provided to those women who are unable to visit the centres. They can get information and help from these numbers. This toll free number shall be available in addition to the already established number (1043) where women can complain against violence.

**5. Help Line:**

Every woman can call the (Helpline) from her Mobile phone or landline number. The Helpline Operators shall provide them information regarding the registration of their complaints.

**6. District Protection Officer or the Local Police:**

The Helpline Operators shall get the victims in touch with District Protection Officer or the Local Police Station and other District Government officials.

**7. 8787:**

The victims can contact Police through SMS number 8787.

**8. The Constitution of Pakistan and Human Rights:**

According to the Constitution of Pakistan all human beings have the right to lead independen life. So that they can become citizen with rights of the society.

As a conclusion, it can be said that government is taking keen interest in eradicating the violence against women with the help of legislation and implementation of the laws.

**Q6. Describe in detail the facilities provided by Anti Violence Centres for women.**

**Ans. Violence:**

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**Violence against Women:**

Violence Against Women (VAW) is a form of gender based violence. It has adverse effects on women's physical, mental and reproductive health.

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The Government of Punjab is establishing Anti Violence Centres for Women at District Level. These centres shall remain open both in the morning and evening. Women staff shall be recruited for these centres.

**Facilities provided by Anti Violence Centres:**

These Anti Violence Centres shall provide following facilities:

1. **Access to Police:**
   These centres will provide an access to the Police to the women who are victim of violence.
2. **Every possible help to dependents of victim:**
   These centres shall provide every possible help to the dependent of the victims including Medical, legal
   and Psychological help.
3. **Provision of Shelter Homes:**
   The Anti Violence Centres shall provide shelter to the victims of violence against women.
4. **Access to Rescue Teams:**
   If the victims feel any problem in the Anti Violence Centres, they can contact the Rescue Teams which are headed by (DWPOS) District Women Protection Officer and (DWPC) District Women Protection Committee, which can visit any place in order to protect women from violence.
5. **Toll Free Numbers:**
   Toll Free numbers shall be provided to those women who are unable to visit the centres. They can get information and help from these numbers. This Toll Free number shall be available in addition to the already established number (1043) where women can complain against violence. Any victimized woman can call to the Helpline from her mobile phone or landline. The Helpline operators shall provide them information regarding the registration of their complaints.

   The victims can also contact to the Police via SMS 8787.

**Conclusion:**

In the light of above discussion it is concluded that according to the constitution of Pakistan all human beings have the right to lead independent life. As long as the women are victim of violence, they cannot get their right status completely. Therefore, this is the duty of every citizen to raise their voice against cruelty and oppression and play their role in provision of the right and honourable status to the women in society.